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BIRTH.

On the 28th August, at Ekkosin, Japan, the wife of F. DANCKWERTS, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD ST. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1903

AFFAIRS in the Balkans appear to be in a more hopeless state of confusion than ever. No doubt it will be hoped that King Edward's visit to Vienna may have its effect in helping to bring about a pacification, but we must confess to failing to see what in particular can be expected from it. Great Britain's influence in the Balkans has been reduced to its minimum now, while at Constantinople it cannot have increased of late years. Our approval of the policy of Austria-Hungary is not likely to gratify Russia much, either. If the King, as it has been stated that he will, goes on to Berlin to meet the Kaiser, possibly the discussion which he has had with the Emperor Francis Joseph may lead to an understanding with Germany also with regard to the Balkans. A solidarity of opinion between Britain, Germany, and Austria-Hungary might certainly improve the international position. But among the Balkan peoples themselves affairs seem to grow worse rather than better. Prince Ferdinand, it is true, is reported to be on his way back to Sofia, while no fresh troubles are mentioned at Belgrade. But no confidence can be put in any news coming from the capitals of either Serbia or Bulgaria. In Macedonia, we are told that the insurrection has been proclaimed in fresh districts near the Bulgarian frontier, and the Sultan instead of putting affairs in the hands of a capable man directs them himself from Yildiz Kiosk—a hopeless policy, as may easily be imagined. It may not be out of place here, in order to give an idea of the state of affairs

in Macedonia, to quote from some observations made in June and July by one who is certainly not prejudiced in favour of the Turks, Mr. G. F. Annot, special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. This writer gives instances of the absolute terrorisation of the Bulgarian *komitadjis* or committees, the so-called insurgents among the inhabitants of Macedonia. The latter are partly Christian, Orthodox and Schismatic, and partly Mohammedan. The insurgents are Schismatic Christians, and at their hands their Orthodox co-religionists suffer more than do the Mohammedans or than they do at the hands of the latter. After detailing examples, Mr. Annot says:—"The villagers who refuse to co-operate with the bands, or who, after having been compelled to simulate 'obedience, shake off the yoke, are treated as 'traitors'—traitors to a cause which 'they have never willingly espoused. The 'persecution of this class of people is 'now more systematic than ever. From 'Florida I have received confirmation 'of a rumour that had reached me 'some time ago, to the effect that the 'local committees all over the country have 'orders to draw up lists of all persons 'who act against the revolutionary plans, that 'they may be exterminated without delay.' Plentiful examples are adduced of the murder of peaceful villagers by the *komitadjis*. Side by side with this ruthless terrorisation goes on a regular assassination of Mohammedans, which the latter are not slow to resent and revenge. In certain districts, Mr. Annot says, the Mohammedan peasants are in the habit of killing as many Bulgarians as they conveniently can in return for every one of their own co-religionists. He goes on to tell a story of mutual assassination on a large scale, when a party of 120 soldiers made a halt near a village and two struggles among them were attacked by Bulgarians, one being killed and the other wounded. The Bulgarians took the soldiers' arms and went off to join a band in the neighbourhood. The rest of the soldiers, enraged at their comrades' mishap, entered the village, carried off twenty of the inhabitants bound, and slaughtered ten or fifteen others before leaving the village. It is by such methods that the struggle has been conducted hitherto. Regular fighting is avoided by the insurgents, while the troops have orders not to chase the bands. Meanwhile the Bulgarians have been disappearing from their homes in large numbers and joining the insurgents." Mr. Annot continues:—"The situation is beyond question critical. 'It is generally felt by both Turks and 'Christians that a war would be a welcome 'relief from the present state of uncertainty 'and insecurity; but diplomacy may decree 'otherwise. The one thing certain is that 'real peace will not be restored.' The most recent events appear to confirm these statements. Mr. Annot indeed says that it is an open secret in Macedonia that the very Powers who profess to be most anxious to preserve peace are those who encourage the revolutionary party in its attitude of defiance. What hope therefore can be entertained of a peaceful settlement?"

No cases of plague were notified as having occurred during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday.

We are requested to call attention to a notice from 21 firms appearing in another column announcing a reduction in prices as long as the dollar remains at or above 1s. 9d.

The Civil Service Cricket Club were to have begun practice yesterday and to have had a match to-day, but the unpropitious weather interfered with their arrangements.

We regret to hear that since Captain and Mrs. Arbuthnot have gone to Japan on their way home to England, to which they meant to travel via Siberia, Captain Arbuthnot has been rather seriously ill.

According to a Tokyo despatch in the *Mainichi*, the North German Lloyd steamer *Kiautschow*, which left here on Wednesday last on the homeward voyage, has been sold to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha for three million marks. On enquiry at the offices of Messrs. B. & Co., the agents of the German mail line, yesterday, we were informed that the report is incorrect.

According to a Peking despatch quoted by the *N. C. Daily News*, it is proposed by those at the head of the Central Government to amalgamate the Head Office of the State Department of Railways and Mines with the proposed Ministry of Commerce, at the head of which is Prince Tai Chen, Prince Ching's son. The desire for economy is said to be the origin of the above proposal.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:—
March, "The Star of the South," Actonbury
Entr'acte, "Le Lettere de Manon," Gillet
Selection, "The Shop Girl," Ivan Caryll
Song, "Liebeslied Carol," Klay
Selection, "A Chinese Honeymoon," Talbot
Waltz, "Amourous," Berger
Characteristic Piece, "A Dervish Chorus," Selick
"God Save the King."

The U.S. transport *Sumner* sailed for Manila yesterday, her overhaul by the Dock Co. having been finished.

It turns out that Mr. Watson, chief officer of the *ss. Yangping*, reported dead of cholera at Shanghai, is alive and doing well.

The Eastern Extension and Australasia Telegraph Company's steamer *Patrol* arrived on Thursday night from Singapore.

The Municipal Board of Manila are advertising for tenders for the construction of a river wall and the extension of the city sewers into deep water. Particulars will be found in another column.

The *N. C. Daily News* declares that to make such a man as Ching Kuan, the reformer-hunter, Taoist of Shanghai at the present conjuncture would be an insult to all foreigners there, and a grievous injury to native residents.

The Oanka authorities have decided not to charge any wharfage or harbour dues to vessels arriving at Cocks new harbour for the time being, as they are anxious to advertise the advantages of the port as much as possible.

Japan has begun to ship pianos and organs to London, where they can be sold about 30 per cent. cheaper than those of any other country, it is said. The wires, celluloid, and flannel used in their manufacture have to be imported to Japan, but the wood is native, like the labour employed. This must be causing a small revolution in the cheap piano trade.

M. Lessar, in his negotiations with Prince Ching at Peking over the "evacuation" of Manchuria, is said to have been insistent upon one point especially, that, granting an open door for Manchuria, China must promise not to sanction to any Foreign Power any special settlement as in the Treaty ports. Prince Ching is said to have given his unqualified consent to this demand. It is characteristic of Prince Ching to give his unqualified consent.

A Tokyo despatch to the *Asahi* states that negotiations for a Russo-Japanese convention have been opened by Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to St. Petersburg, Mr. Uchida, Japanese Minister to Peking, assisting him. The negotiations have made good progress. Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, after being received in audience by the Emperor of Japan, sent a long message by wire to the Ministers to St. Petersburg and Peking.

Last Sunday a cricket match, usually one of the last of the season, was played at Shanghai between two teams representing England and Australia. The sides were as follows:—England: W. J. Tyack, B. C. Farbridge, J. I. Drummond, E. O. Camming, V. G. Perfect, V. H. Lanning, W. H. Jackson, J. Naylor, J. B. Walsh, and two others. Australia: D. McAlister, H. W. Wolfenden, C. G. Clegg, T. E. Reid, W. A. Crombie, A. E. Parker, E. H. Lynch, J. Lynch, A. Levy, H. G. Manwaring, and W. J. Turnbull. Australia won by 84 to 76.

The question of whether the teak in the Mekong valley can possibly be exploited, is once more being discussed in Saigon. A writer in the *Opinion*, who appears to speak with authority, comes to the conclusion that the teak trade on the Mekong has no future. Small capitalists may be able to do fairly well with great prudence. But there is no hope of any development in the present state of the river, and there is no ground for supposing that the Mekong will become less capricious, less dangerous, or more practicable in a future that is not entirely dim and distant.

According to the latest reports from the scene of the wreck, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 1st inst., there seems to be little probability of saving either the stranded steamer *Spot* or her cargo. The engineer in charge, who left Shanghai on Saturday night and arrived at Amherst Rocks at daylight on Sunday, has sent a report to the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, from which we gather that the vessel is full of water fore and aft. In the engine-room the water is tidal. On Sunday the weather was too stormy to land any gear and there was every sign of the wind freshening. The after ballast-tank was pierced and the after hold was covered with water at flood tide, making work impossible.

The Chefoo Engineering and Mining Co.'s premises at Chefoo were burnt down in the early hours of the 17th ult. The *Chefoo Express* says:—"The cause of the fire is uncertain. The C. E. & M. Co. are to be condoled with for the heavy loss sustained but congratulated upon the prevention of what might have been! The building stood in an enclosed compound with the sea within a few feet of two sides of it, and in spite of the united efforts of all the fire engines of Chefoo and assistance from the harbour, the fire had to get out the building before it could be subdued. This shows only too plainly that the means available for the suppression of fires are quite inadequate to the demand in the case of a large fire breaking out. Luckily there were no women or children upon the premises; if there had been it is probable that the event would have been attended with several casualties, as no ladders were obtainable to effect an entrance into the upper story. This regrettable occurrence should prompt the General Purposes Committee to action re means for the better protection of life and property from the devastating element of fire. At present a walk around the settlement would convince anybody that in the event of a large fire breaking out, the saving of life and the salvage of valuable property would be largely dependant upon the assistance of volunteers, prompted by the emergency."

The mileage of the different sections of the Federated Malay States Railways now open is as follows:—Penak 212 miles, and Selangor 126, giving a total of 339 miles.

Japan is evidently not going to wait long for the opening of Wiji. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is already starting a line of steamers between that port and Chomulpo.

According to a Japanese newspaper correspondent, the troops now stationed at Port Arthur and Dalny number 84,000, while the warships there, including torpedo-boats, are 74 in all.

We have received from the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Co. a copy of the well illustrated annual number of the *Commercial Review*, published at Portland, Oregon, and giving views of the leading mills and other scenes.

Fatest reports about the home-going of H.M.S. *Argonaut* name the sailing date as to-morrow, after the delivery of the French mail. Her boilers have been inspected and repaired with a view to speed trials as far as Singapore, where she will stay a few days. In case of a break-down the *Argonaut* will return here, we are informed.

Although Mr. Justice Wise is down upon the India money-lenders who flourish on the misfortunes of their brother man, exorbitant rates of interest are still extorted by them. In a case at the Supreme Court yesterday in which an Indian sued on a promissory note it turned out that he had been drawing interest on the amount loaned at the rate of 120 per cent. His Lordship said that such a rate was very excessive and gave decree for the principal sum to be paid up in small monthly instalments.

THE OPIUM FARM.

The Government has granted the lease of the Opium Farm to the present farmers at the rate of \$2,250,000 per annum. It will be remembered that the second offer, by a local firm, was \$1,970,000. On the opening of the tenders the latter were supposed to be the successful tenderers on the ground that the present farmers had not lodged the necessary guarantee of \$30,000, but, as it turned out, this guarantee had been actually lodged in the Treasury, though not attached to the tender; therefore, on consideration, the Governor in Council accepted the tender of the present farmers, Messrs. Yan Joo Chin and Seah Eng Kiat.

The letter from the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.), intimating the decision of the Government in the matter is to the following effect:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 4th Sept., 1903. Gentlemen,—With reference to your letter dated the 1st ultimo, offering the sum of \$185,000 per annum as rent for the privileges known as the Opium Farm for three years from the 1st March inclusive, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept your tender. (2.) I am to invite your attention to the fourth paragraph of the Conditions of Tendering, which requires you to deposit with the Colonial Treasurer before the 1st January next approved security either in writing or title-deeds to the value of three months' rent of the farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted, and of the stipulations or agreements in respect thereof. (3.) I am further to request you to be good enough to attend at the Crown Solicitor's Office with a view to the necessary deed of grant being executed.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant, F. H. May, Colonial Secretary.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "NIPPON MARU."

The Pacific liner *Nippon Maru*, commanded by Captain F. Greene, went on an official Government trial yesterday morning. At 6 a.m. the steamer left her buoy and proceeded out of the harbour through Green Island Pass to the south side of the Island, where a measured three-mile course has been specially marked out so that the steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha may comply with the requirements of the Japanese Government. After making a preliminary run, the steamer started on the special full-speed trials over the three-mile course. There was a strong easterly wind blowing, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, which made the navigation in such close waters very unpleasant. The engines worked throughout the trials, which lasted five hours, with perfect smoothness, and steaming was very easy. On the six runs an average speed was attained of 17.6 knots, and the maximum speed reached 18.2 knots. This result is a little better than that attained when the steamer was built five years ago, and all interested expressed themselves as highly pleased with such an excellent performance, which entitles the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to the same Government subsidy for the next five years as that received since the steamer started on the San Francisco run in December, 1898.

The Japanese Government was represented by Mr. T. Okochi and staff of assistants, while by Mr. C. Shiba, Professor of Engineering, Imperial University, Tokyo, assisted by Mr. H. Hara, the Company's naval architect, was present on behalf of the owners. On completion of the trials the health of President S. Asano and continued success to the steamer were proposed by Captain F. Greene and Mr. Newman Monford, and replied to by Mr. K. Nakashima and Mr. C. Shiba. On the arrival of the *America Maru* and *Hongkong Maru*, both steamers will also go through this severe steaming test, and it is worthy of note how accommodating the Japanese Government is in allowing the trials to take place here, instead of at Yokohama.

TELEGRAMS.

"AMERICA" CUP.

NEW YORK, 3rd September.
FINAL RACE—CUP REMAINS IN AMERICA.

The *Reliance* won the final race for the "America" Cup by between eight and ten minutes.

[By the courtesy of the Sperry Flour Company we are enabled to publish the above result, received by them yesterday morning.—Ed. D.P.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES.

LONDON, 2nd September.
The insurrection was proclaimed yesterday in various fresh districts of Macedonia adjoining the Bulgarian frontier.

Germany and Russia have urged the Sultan to adopt more energetic measures, but the Sultan persists in directing the operations in Macedonia from the palace.

THE BEIRUT AFFAIR.

LONDON, 2nd September.
The American Minister refuses to accept the excuse that the Beirut affair was merely a casual shot fired during some wedding celebrations and is pressing for a settlement of various outstanding disputes which the despatch of the squadron is expected to accelerate.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

LONDON, 2nd September.
The third race for the "America" Cup has been again postponed.

THE TSAR'S VISIT TO AUSTRIA.
LONDON, 2nd September.
The Tsar will probably go to Vienna earlier than was expected, in order to confer with the Emperor Francis concerning Macedonia.

THE KING'S VISIT TO VIENNA.
LONDON, 2nd September.
The enthusiasm in Vienna in connection with the King's visit is unabated, and the streets are constantly thronged with people waiting to see the King pass. Never in recent years has the visit of a foreign monarch caused such immense crowds and such cordiality.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT THE PEAK.
GERMAN SHOTS CHAIR-COOLIE.

A most extraordinary instance of the vagaries of the human mind in the direction of crime occurred at the Peak on Thursday. When a chair-coolie was shot in two places by a German who had neither motive nor provocation for the act. The German in question, a tall, blue-looking man of 29, who gave his name to the police as Curt Vincenz and described himself as a planter, was a resident at the Peak Hotel, and on Thursday evening hired a public chair and a couple of coolies to go to the flag-staff. Nothing unusual transpired on the way there, but on the return trip, half-way between Mountain Lodge and Bazar Lodge, Vincenz pulled a revolver out of his pocket and deliberately fired at the coolie in front. The bullet, it was subsequently discovered, struck the cross-bar of the poles behind the coolie's neck, and, glancing off, went right through his forearm. Vincenz then fired again, and this time wounded his human target on the hip, the shot striking the bone. The chair was dropped at once, and the uninjured coolie sped away in the direction of No. 6 Police Station, his unfortunate companion coming on behind as fast as his injured condition would permit. Vincenz appears to have been quite satisfied with his work, for he made no further attempt on the man's life, although four chambers of the revolver still remained loaded. On the way to the station the first coolie told others of what had happened, and these met and assisted the wounded Chinaman along. Lance-Sergeant Moore received the report of the outrage, and he went out and met Vincenz coming back. Moore asked him if he had shot a chair-coolie and a calm reply in the affirmative was given. Vincenz was thereupon arrested and taken to No. 6 Police Station, where Inspector Robertson was dressing the wounds of the coolie, who was subsequently sent to hospital for the necessary treatment. Vincenz was charged with shooting and wounding with intent to murder, and on being cautioned in the orthodox way said he had nothing to say beyond that he did shoot the coolie.

The prisoner was looked up for the night, and yesterday morning appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Police Court, where, on being formally charged, he again admitted his crime in the same unconcerned manner. The magistrate asked him if he understood English, and was told that he did. "Do you understand the nature of the crime you are charged with?" was the next question, and another reply in the affirmative came from the accused man, who was then remanded for a week in custody. The coolie's wounds are not serious, and it is expected that he will soon be able to give evidence against his would-be murderer. In connection with the affair, residents at the Peak were unable during a part of the evening to obtain public chairs, the bearers of which went on strike en masse. Inspector Robertson took them in hand and asked what their grievance was. "One of our folk has been shot by an European," they said, "and if we take European passengers we may be shot too." Inspector Robertson explained that the European had been arrested and that they were in no danger from other Europeans, and on receiving this official assurance as to their safety the nervous chair-bearers returned to their occupation.

BOXING AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Whatever may be said as to the genuineness of the last glove tournament in the City Hall, when Jack Grace met Sam Newman and lost on a deliberate foul, there can be no question that every man who entered the ring at the Theatre Royal on Thursday night did so with the full intention of winning his fight. The exhibition bouts, as we have already stated, were different altogether from some of the exhibition bouts already seen here; each one was contested with hard determination, and the deliverer carried as much weight behind him as though the men were rivals for a big stake. There was science present too, but in many instances it was not demonstrated sufficiently to draw approval from experienced followers of the ring. Take, for instance, the meeting between Barnes of the *Albion* and Donovan—not Donoghue—late of the *Gothic*. There Donovan acted as though he were punching at a bag of flour instead of a man who knew how to use his hands. He suffered in consequence, and deserved the adverse verdict, for a man with his experience ought to have known better. Barrett, of the Royal Engineers, had a novice to deal with in Murray of the *Albion*, but his greater experience was nullified by the stone-and-a-half he gave away to Murray, and the latter was entitled to the decision on points, although the referee, Mr. J. Christie, awarded a draw. Turner of the *Albion* fared badly at the hands of Emerton of the *Hammer*, who settled the six-round contest they had to fight in the very first round, half-way through which he knocked Turner clean over the ropes and had him counted out. Turner, another newcomer in the ring, was showing up bravely, and his sudden extinction caused much disappointment. A sprained thumb caused Marryatt, of the Derbyshire Regiment, to throw up the sponge in the fourth of a six-round match against Leighton of the *Albion*; neither man spared the other whilst the fight continued, and both won the applause of the onlookers.

The principal event of the evening was a twenty-round contest between Jones of the *Albion* and Newman of Manila, for a stake of \$200 and a side bet of \$100. Jones looked every ounce of his 170 lbs., but was soft about the arms and body, in that important respect differing from Newman, who was in excellent condition; he weighed 142 lbs., 28 lbs. less than Jones, whom he also conceded the advantage in height and reach. Against all this, however, must be placed Jones's inexperience, for it is understood that this was his first public fight. He showed his inexperience as soon as he faced Newman; he was as nervous as a kitten. It is needless to follow the fight in detail throughout all its twenty rounds. Science was pitted against strength, and each was chary of close conflict. Spotting his opponent's weak point, Newman time and again lunged at Jones's wind, but seldom succeeded in getting quite there. Once or twice, however, he wore down the sailor's guard, and on those occasions the blow went in straight on the mark. Jones took it good-naturedly, however, and retaliated frequently with heavy head and body-drives, twice with such effect as to send Newman to the floor. We say frequently, because Jones did not always take advantage of his opportunities. He rarely followed up an attack, and was easy-going where a different attitude might have altered matters. Newman, on the other hand, always was alert for an opening, and never let a chance go by. He was especially watchful in a break-away, and several times punished Jones severely for his delay in preparing against rushes. Taking the fight all through, it was hardly a satisfactory one from a spectator's point of view, certainly not so exciting as many, if not all, of the exhibition bouts that preceded it. The man did all they could, certainly, but they were ill-matched; had Jones possessed more skill and Newman more weight they would have met on level terms. But as it was both were placed at a disadvantage, and clinches as a consequence were frequent. The twenty rounds were finished without either going out, and adding by the articles, the referee announced that no decision would be given.

The rounds were of three minutes each; with one-minute intervals, and the fight, which began at a quarter to twelve, lasted an hour and a half, finishing at a quarter past one. Mr. J. Logan was timekeeper.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. steamer *Australian* left Sydney on the 2nd inst., via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila, and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Hohenlohe*, which left here on the 6th August, at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 3rd inst., at 8 a.m. The N.Y.K. steamer *Maru Wakana* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 9th inst., a.m. The S.S. C.P.R. steamer *Empress of China*, which left Hongkong on the 5th ult., arrived in New York on the 2nd inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
The barometer has fallen moderately over N.E. Japan, risen slightly along the China coast. Pressure is highest over S. Japan and gradients continue slight for E. and S.E. winds over S. China and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Moderate S.E. and E. winds showery, equally.

SPORTING NOTES.

Less propitious weather for sport than we have been enduring for the past week could hardly be imagined. Cricketers in particular have watched the rain with disgust. Only two days' not practice has been possible since the opening of the Cricket Ground to the selected candidates. Consequently matters have not advanced much further, and the selection committee cannot have received much enlightenment yet. Unfortunately the time before them is very short, the team being due to leave Hongkong on the 23rd instant, it appears. It is a pity, in view of the unseasonableness of the season, that a week later at least could not have been decided upon. But it must of course be remembered that Shanghai is near the end of its cricket period for this year and presumably does not wish to prolong it unduly. There has been little chance of studying batting and bowling form here this week, or rather for so much of the week as we have not had to look upon a soaked expanse of turf. Yesterday was as bad as ever.

Shanghai has been busy discussing the constitution of its team to meet our players, and one journal has even instituted a *publicistic* on the subject. The state of the poll at the beginning of this week put the following eleven men in the team—W. H. Moule, W. J. Turnbull, A. E. Labing, F. W. Potter, W. J. McEwen, G. C. Daw, V. H. Lanning, W. H. C. Weipert, R. C. Farbridge, A. J. McClure, and W. J. Tyack, with E. H. Lynch as twelfth man. Not a bad selection, to judge by recent Shanghai form. A critic writing in the *N. C. Daily News* substitutes W. H. Jackson and T. Wallace for McClure and Tyack. A. E. and V. H. Lanning, Turnbull, Potter, McEwen, Weipert, and Farbridge were all down here in November, 1901, when Shanghai beat us by seven wickets. Of the Hongkong team that year very few are remaining—in fact only Seacombe Smith (who only played against the Straits in 1901), H. Hancock, and Arthur. The others, Majors Bessford-Ash, Dorrell, and Dyson, Lieuts. Clifton Brown and Bird, Franklin, Percy Cox, Private Freedy and Gunner Gratix, all are gone from us.

The six-a-side football competition of the H.K.A.F.C. will commence in a fortnight's time. All entries have to be sent in by to-day. Rugby players, I hear, are going to take full advantage of the practice offered them by this competition.

The next Gymkhana meeting will be given by the Royal Artillery on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, on the 15th inst. It is announced to be for polo ponies, and some interesting and amusing events are promised by the programme. The weather should be more propitious by then.

Thursday night's boxing entertainment was a lengthy affair, the last event not finishing until well after one. Such unpleasant features as attended the recent Newman-Grace contest were happily absent, and some good boxing was seen, unmarred by foul play. Nevertheless the central affair was a little disappointing to the audience, with its inconclusive result. A little more vigour might have been imported into the struggle.

The Victoria Recreation Club announces that the entries for its forthcoming aquatic sports will close on Tuesday next. After the V.R.C.'s recent successful entertainment, no doubt should be felt as to the success of the forthcoming affair.

It is said that the German Club will challenge the Hongkong Club for the Bowling Shield in about a month's time. The Germans will hold an advantage this year owing to the newness of their allies, on which few if any of the Hongkong Club bowlers have had an opportunity of practising, whereas the old members of the German team are familiar with the senior Club's allies.

As long as the present rains continue, snipe-shooting in the New Territory is not likely to be a very popular or successful pursuit. The best bag of which I have heard last week-end was three couples and a half.

The "America" Cup has once more been successfully defended, and the "long raw-boned man, with a red, out-of-door face, much given to smiling, beneath the shelter of a prodigious moustache" (this is from an American description of Sir Thomas Lipton) has to return to England disappointed for the third time. I hardly think he is likely to challenge again. However much admiration his sportsmanship may win for him, the amusement is an expensive one even for millionaires. What may be the future of the "America" Cup it is difficult to say. It is pretty certain that the Royal Yacht Club will never challenge again after the Dunarvon fiasco. There is a report that a successful soap-maker wishes to follow in Sir Thomas Lipton's steps; there was a soap advertised as "floating on the water," but I do not remember its manufacturer's name. Practically it seems agreed now that a yacht cannot be built to cross the Atlantic under her own sail and then race against a yacht which has not been so handicapped. The best chance would be for some Canadian millionaire to challenge on behalf of Canada, when the yacht would not suffer like the *Shamrock* and their predecessors.

The M.C.C.'s cricket team which starts this month for Australia is practically made up now, the thirteen published names being as follows, in the probable order of going in—Hayward, Warner, Tyldesley, H. K. Foster, Brand, Arnold, Mirt, Bosanquet, Lilly, Bell, Rhodes, Strudwick, and Fielder. The outstanding invitation is to O. B. Fry, whose acceptance or refusal, needless to say, must make an enormous difference to the team, seeing that his batting average in the last

mail papers was over 81 runs—2,041 in 30 innings (5 not out)! The other batsmen above mentioned had averages as follows:—Warner, 51; Tyldesley, 49; Mirt, 47; Foster, 47; Bosanquet, 41; Hayward, 35; Arnold, 33; Brand, 28; Lilly, 26; Rhodes, 25; Bell, 22; &c. Mirt had taken 93 wickets for 10 apiece, Rhodes 117 for 15, Arnold 86 for 19, and Brand 84 for 20.—The M.C.C. has definitely decided that, owing to lack of time, it will be impossible for the team to visit the United States and meet American cricketers.

Trotting is not a sport which excites much interest outside the United States and a very small area in England, but the news that a trotter has at last succeeded in covering a flat mile in 2 minutes dead is not likely to be passed over in silence. It is many years now since amateurs of both trotting and poloing set up the two-minute standard for the mile as the goal at which to aim. At last the feat has been accomplished by the trotting mare *Low Dillon* at New York on the 25th ult. It is difficult to realise what a mile in two minutes means for a trotter. Of course a galloping horse is differently circumstanced. The best time for the Derby (1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards) was 2 min. 40 4/5 sec., by *Volodyovski* in 1901; I do not know what the mile record is. The fastest time for a mile done by a running man is 4 min. 12 3/4 sec.; by a bicyclist (standing start), 1 min. 38 sec.; by a skater 2 min. 4 1/2 sec.

OMPAX.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.]

RUSSIANS INSULTED IN MANCHURIA. London, 21st August. The *Cologne Gazette* describes the situation in Manchuria as acute and mentions that the Russians complain that they are continually being insulted there.

MANCHURIA AND COREA. Vienna, 23rd August. The negotiations now going on between Mr. Kurino, Japanese Minister to St. Petersburg, and the Russian Government, with a view to an amicable settlement of the Manchurian difficulty, cover twelve points in particular. Of these the most important are (1) recognition of Japanese supremacy in Korea; (2) the opening of Manchuria to foreign trade; (3) recognition of the Yalu as the boundary between the Russian and Japanese spheres of interest. The Russian Government hold that the suggested basis for a compromise is too disadvantageous to their interests, and they are believed to hesitate to comply with the Japanese proposal. A draft of the compromise suggested was submitted to the Russian Government about ten days ago, but the negotiations are making very slow progress.

A BYE-ELECTION. London, 29th August. The Liberals have gained the seat in Argyleshire lately held by Mr. D. N. Nicol (Conservative), deceased. The Freeholders are jubilant. The *Standard* and *Morning Post* consider the election a blow to Mr. Chamberlain.—N. C. D. N.

KING EDWARD'S MOVEMENTS. London, 29th August. King Edward and the Tsar are to meet at Copenhagen in the middle of September as the guests of King Christian of Denmark.—N. C. D. N.

RUSSIAN APPOINTMENTS. Berlin, 30th August. The Russian Minister of Finance, Privy Councillor Witte, has been appointed President of the Cabinet, vice Privy Councillor Darnovskiy resigned. M. Witte has been ordered to take charge of all negotiations in regard to new commercial treaties. The Governor of the State Bank, Privy Councillor Plekhanov, has been appointed Minister of Finance.—O. Lloyd.

THE BALKANS. London, 31st August. The news from the Balkans is conflicting. On the one hand, Turkish circles appear more optimistic, and express the hope that the insurrection in the vilayet of Monastir will be crushed in the course of a week. On the other hand, reports from Sofia declare that the situation is more acute. The difficulties of the Bulgarian Government are increasing, as the people resent the efforts of the Government to prevent armed bands crossing the frontier. The revolt at Adrianople is so far successful that the insurgents now occupy all the points on the Black Sea coast.—N. C. D. N.

LORD ROBERTS ILL. London, 31st August. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts is indisposed, and has cancelled all his engagements.—N. C. D. N.

CHURCH SERVICES. S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL. 6th September, 13th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Feriat; Venite, Aleck; Psalms, Hayes and Matthews; Te Deum, Dykes in F; Benedictus, Troutbeck in G; Anthem, "O taste and see how gracious the Lord is"; Goss; Hymn, 137.

Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Hopkins in E flat (74); Offertory Hymn, 240.

Evening (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Feriat; Psalms, Turle; Tallis and Rimant; Magnificat, Smart in A (21st M.); Nunc Dimittis, Taylor in G (22nd M.); Hymns, 225, 228, and 235; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 2).

GOSPEL HALL.

Arsenal Street, Top Floor, off Queen's Road East. Meetings are held as follows:—Sunday, Acts 2, 4, 11 a.m.; Gospel Address, 6 p.m. Tuesday—Soldiers' and Sailors' Bible Class.

Thursday—General Bible Class, 6 p.m. Saturday—Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

THE "AMERICA" CUP.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Yesterday we got the news that *Shamrock III* had been beaten finally in the "America" Cup races, and the hearts of all Britons mourned over the latest disclosure of their aspirations after the possession of the coveted trophy. For fifty-two years the "America" Cup has remained in the custody of the United States despite our numerous efforts to capture it, and to all appearance there it is going to remain for many more years to come. The fight by us for the possession of the Cup and the defence made by the holders have provided splendid opportunity for international contest, and if all the glory has been on one side, and that side not ours, we can at any rate say truthfully that repeated defeats have not left a vestige of bitter feeling behind. There has been notably one occasion when ill temper was displayed, but happily all that sort of thing has passed away and we take our beating with the equanimity of the true sportsman, who says with a sigh, "Well, both sides can't win, and better luck next time." It stands to reason that as the Cup contests have proceeded year after year, they have become more and more formidable to enter upon. As yacht-building has advanced, every improvement, no matter what the cost, has been adopted to better the chances of the challenger and to make sounder the defence of the trophy. In the history of the Cup Races no series will be more famous than that put up by Sir Thomas Lipton. He is probably the most popular man on either side of the Atlantic to-day, and his plucky endeavours to win back the "America" Cup have been admired and watched with the keenest interest by the whole world. It was in 1899 that Sir Thomas first set out the *Shamrock* to try conclusions with the *Columbia*. She was defeated. A like fate befel *Shamrock II* in 1901. When it was announced that Sir Thomas intended to make a third attempt this year his pluck was admired on every side and the most sanguine hopes were entertained of his success. But, alas! we have once more to mourn defeat. It appears to be next to an impossibility for us to break down the barrier of defence which the Yankees have built up around the Cup. Our best yacht-builders, our best sailing-skippers, with the combined help of some of our wealthiest and most determined sportsmen, have put forward their most supreme efforts in endeavouring to capture the Cup, but in no case have they even approached success.

It had been thought at all events that Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock III* would be able to give a better account of herself against the American defender than any of her predecessors had done. But, instead of making an improved show against the American representative the *Shamrock* has absolutely made what might be called the worst show of any boat that flew the emblem of Ireland. She was built with a view to her withstanding the trials of her voyage across the Atlantic and yet being able to compete with the American yacht in light winds such as are supposed to prevail on the New York side of the Atlantic. Yet according to the abbreviated accounts of the races that have reached us the very kind of weather for which *Shamrock III* was specially designed was the prevailing weather at the time of the first two races, and still she failed to realise the hopes of her supporters.

All of which brings us back to the view that so long as the conditions of sailing for the America Cup are what they are we will have a mighty poor chance of succeeding. It is an argument that has been repeated until it is threadbare, but it is true, that as long as we have to build a yacht strong and stiff enough to encounter the trials and dangers that a trip across the Atlantic involves so long will we fight for the possession of the Cup with odds of something like five to three against us. Under these conditions it is only surprising that sportsmen can be found willing to enter upon such an unequal contest.

An article in *Cassell's Magazine* for August Mr. Bob MacIntyre of Glasgow said:—"The man in the street doubts whether *Shamrock III* will recover the America Cup, and with all our failures to go by we can hardly question the reasonableness of his argument. The conditions are, as I have said, against us, though Sir Thomas Lipton has done a great deal in his business-like way to make them easier. Admittedly a challenger must be stiff enough to cross the Atlantic; and, so to speak, elastic enough to do thirty miles against a yacht whose navigators never like to trust Scotland Light long in a sea-fog. Mr. Watson and Mr. Fife, it has to be conceded, may have taken a long time to find the combination of qualities necessary to win the America Cup, but the word of this contributor may be taken that they have come very near it this time. I have seen *Shamrock III* on all her trials in British waters, and I make no secret of the fact that I believe she is the fastest 90-footer that ever was built. The decision to take *Shamrock I* to America, as well as *Shamrock III*, was, I think, a wise one. Two years ago, and in the earlier part of this year, we were told that *Shamrock I* was sailing from five to eight minutes faster on thirty miles than she did in New York waters. I am not so sure of this, and in authoritative quarters I have been obliged for my doubt. At my own estimate, however, the Thames-built challenger is, in her shortened spars and canvas, no slower than she was in her Cup races with the bigger spread of sail. With that as a basis I reckon the new boat to be a minute or a minute faster than *Shamrock I* is on a fifteen miles turn to windward. That seems a fairly large difference, but, after close observation of what the challenger has done, I feel it to be my duty to say so. Before the wind she does not, I admit, demonstrate the same imper-

city, but on the British trials, taken all over, and in true, steady breezes, I believe *Shamrock III* is twenty minutes faster on a thirty-mile course than *Shamrock I*. A lot obviously depends on whether *Shamrock I* is the improved boat the Lipton party makes her out to be. Confusion is likely on that account. But there hardly seems to be any doubt that we hold *Reliance* safe. A day may come when she may be depended on to lose *Shamrock III*, and we hope in the interest of sport that it will be long delayed. But Boreas rarely gives three days of that kind off the reel, and we may take heart from that. The challenger is therefore fairly safe against *Reliance*, and on the trial figures absolutely safe against *Columbia*. *Constitution* is the doubtful quantity; but if her emergence from obscurity is no quicker than it has been, I do not think British yachtsmen need fear the outcome of Sir Thomas Lipton's third effort to re-capture the America Cup."

Major D. F. D. Neill was Sir Thomas Lipton's representative during the races. He is a close personal friend of Mr. Fife's, and he has sailed on *Shamrock I* in all the British trial races.

Captain Robert Wringe, who was in sole command of the challenger, is a Brighton-sea man, who served with Sycamore on Admiral Montagu's *Carina* in 1894, and succeeded his skipper when, a year later, the prospective Deputy-Mayor of Deal went to America with *Valkyrie III*. In 1896 he succeeded Tom Jay on Mr. Barclay Walker's *Alisa*, and subsequently he sailed Mr. J. H. Gretton's 62-footer *Eldred*. In 1899 he was second skipper to Archie Hogarth on *Shamrock I*; in 1900 he sailed the Herreshoff 70-footer *Minicola* in America; in 1901 he was in full charge of *Shamrock* in England and understudy to Sycamore in the States; and last year he was racing-master of Mr. Cecil Quantin's Fife-designed schooner *Cicely*. He is one of the ablest skippers in the world. He has not, perhaps, the eye for detail that Sycamore has, or the "foxiness" of Ben Parker, but he has nerve, and other things being equal, it carries him through.

Captain Charlie Bevis, who sails *Shamrock I*, is a Southampton man, and, like Wringe, enjoys the full confidence of Mr. Fife. Like his senior, he has taken the utmost out of Fife boats; he navigated *Alisa* with amazing success when Mr. Frank Jameson converted her to yawl-rig, and at a later date transformed the 52-footer *Sengra* from a locally-known boat into the national champion of her class. His latest charge was Mr. Whitaker Wright's yawl *Sybarita*.

Of Mr. Fife it is late in the day to say anything. He does his work and prefers to be judged by it.

"A very gratifying feature of this latest contest for the Cup," says Mr. MacIntyre in conclusion, "is that there is not a suspicion of bitterness in it. If we can win it, we have not the slightest doubt that the Americans will part with it as cheerfully as they took it away. They have not very far to come for it when they want it again, either, because the world has shrunk a lot since we once were bitter at the idea of anybody being cleverer than ourselves at anything. On our side we feel that if we never win the Cup we can save old sores, and we thank Sir Thomas Lipton for the lead. But, of course, we are going to win the Cup; it will be a miracle if we do not."

BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE SHANS.

The *Ensign Opinion*, discussing the situation in the Upper Mekong, writes as follows:—"In the recent trouble we offered the Shans full liberty to stay on our left bank of the river, free of cost, and also offered them three days' rice. They went off at once and did not come back. More than that they lost all faith in us; and between the protection that the English were offering them for 4 or 5 rupees, and ours which was costing them nothing, they did not hesitate for a moment. They argued that the people who demanded 6 rupees would protect them for that, while those who demanded nothing were bound to nothing. They reason in the same way about our medicines and vaccination, that we give them free. They have much more confidence in the Americans who make them pay 2 rupees for every person vaccinated. In the Shan States opposite ours, the English do not aim at the same result as we do at all. They do not seek the good graces of the mandarins. Of course the English are not loved any more than we are, but they are feared and respected. And indeed in fifteen days they brought a thousand armed men and eight European officers to Chieng Tong; while I should not care to say how long it would take us to get such a contingent to Muang Sing. In fact they would not get there. The roads that have been made in the British States enable their troops to disperse with the coolies who would not be found in case of similar difficulty. Constant relations are maintained between the English and French administrations, or at least ought to be. Every day some robber or assassin crosses the Mekong and the English make efforts to put their hands on the ringleaders. They write asking our assistance, but as a rule their letters are not answered. For one thing the Commissioner is sure not to understand English. There has only been one who did. So now they have their own police on our side, and when one of their robbers or assassins is found on our side he is arrested and taken over to the right bank without a word being said. Isn't it a delightful?"

It may be considered a survival of the ancient custom attached to the horse, says the *Quaker*, that the cab-drivers of Paris used to place on their carriages an image of St. Francis, one of the Columbian saints who in the seventh century were driven by missionary zeal to preach the Gospel in France, and to regard him as their especial patron. A cab or hackney carriage is still known in Paris, from this circumstance, as a *fiacre*.

WHILE OUR PREMISES ARE UNDER REPAIR, OUR SHOW-ROOMS

12. QUEEN'S ROAD.
FIRST FLOOR (ABOVE MESSRS. H. PRICE & CO.).
ACHEE & CO.,
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS DEALER.
PLEASE SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON THE 1st PAGE FOR THE GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PHOTO SUPPLIES.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 4th September.—During the past week the August settlement has been negotiated and brought to a fairly satisfactory conclusion, but the re-opening of our market has revealed no improvement in business generally, and we have again but few transactions to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai after small sales at 66 3/4 have eased off to 66 1/2; London quotes 66 3/4, 10s. 0d. ex dividend. Nationals are quiet at 82 1/2 and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions can be placed in small lots at 84 1/2. China Traders are slightly better with buyers at 84 1/2. Tanco have sold at 81 1/2 and 81 1/2 at 81 1/2. The latter closing in further request.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong are easier with small sales at 83 1/2. Chinas have been booked and more shares are obtainable at 83 1/2. Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have still further declined, and are now procurable at 84 1/2. Indo-Chinas after sales at 85 and 84 have dropped to 82 1/2 sellers. Douglas has been placed at the reduced rate of 83, and Star Ferries at 82 (old) and 81 1/2 (new). Shell Transports after sales at 81 are still in request at that figure. China and Manilla are unchanged at 82 and 81 1/2 for the old and new issues respectively, with sellers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at 84 and are now procurable at 83. Luzons after a reported sale at 81 are on offer at 81 1/2.

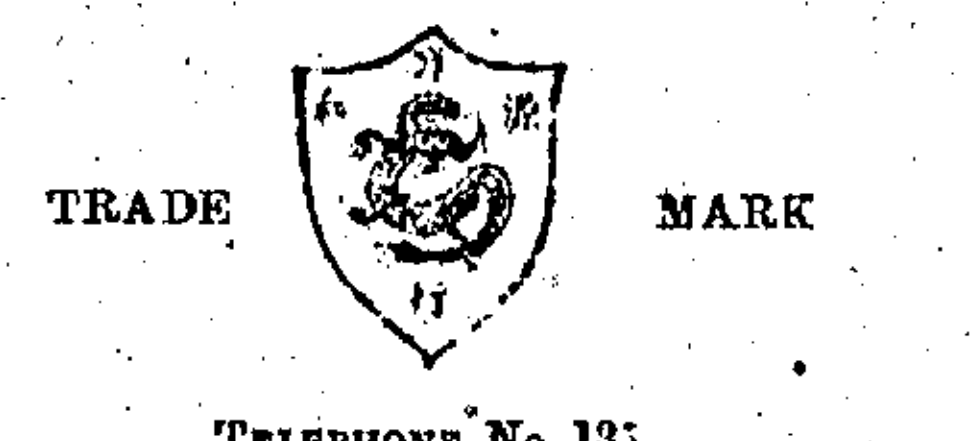
MINING.—Panjoms (ordinaries) are in request at 81 1/2 and (preferences) at 30 cents. Rubis can be obtained in small lots at 81. Jelebs are unchanged with sellers at 50 cents.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at 200, 204 and close with probable buy-reat 204. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves after sales at 88 and 88 1/2 can be placed to a small extent at 86 ex the into im dividend of 82 1/2 per share on account of 1903 paid on the 31st ult. New Amoy Docks can still be placed at 87, and Farmanas after declining to 125 are quoted at 125 with probable buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have changed hands at 151 1/2, which rate a small further demand exists. Kowloon Lands have dropped to 85 with sales and probable sellers. West Point's continue neglected at 50 1/2. Humphreys Estates have been disposed of at 10 1/2, closing weak with sellers at 10 1/2. Hongkong Hotels have sold at 151 and further small parcels are obtainable at this rate. Orientals are firmer with buyers at 57.

COTTON MILLS.—The only business reported under this head is a small sale of Hongkong at 81 1/2. The North China Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, ordinary yearly meeting on the 14th instant. Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Limited, extraordinary general meeting on the 31st October.

DECLINING PAKHOI. Mr. Consul Little, in his report on the trade of Pakhoi in 1902, says the trade presents but few features of practical interest to the British merchant. As a place of foreign commerce it has been declining in importance for some years and there appears little or no prospect of a recovery in the future. It reached the height of its prosperity about twelve years ago, when, thanks to disorders and fiscal obstruction in Tonkin and on the West River, which diverted thither a considerable portion of the trade in Kwangsi and Yunnan, the value of the imports and exports rose to over 1,000,000. The first check came with the opening about that time of Mengzi, which took away in the single item of tin a fifth of the exports, besides a certain amount of imports. The second blow fell on the opening of the West River in 1897, which diverted another fifth of the exports, and in cotton goods alone about two-fifths of the imports. The occupation by the French of Kwachuanwan, and its establishment as a free port, seems now to have inflicted the third blow. What the exact effect of this event will be it is as yet too early to say, but present indications point to the probability that Pakhoi will be deprived of its trade in a large portion of the hinterland which has hitherto been considered as naturally forming its trade district. Already a considerable import business in yarn, oil, and piece-goods has been lost, as well as, it would appear, a large proportion of its chief export sugar. This diversion, being due not only to the absence of import and export duty at Kwachuanwan but also to the greater proximity of that place to the rich districts of Anpu and Kachow, will no doubt be permanent. The hinterland supplied by Pakhoi has thus been reduced from an area extending over considerable portions of three provinces to a small district which does not reach back more than 50 to 100 miles, and even this is threatened by further encroachments of rival routes. Pakhoi in fact is not very well situated for a treaty port, and never had any prospect of becoming of much importance except through an artificial obstruction of the natural channels of trade which lie to the north and west of it. Its decline, therefore, does not seem to be a matter for much regret. The total value of the trade in 1902 was 423,800, a decrease of over 31 per cent. compared with the previous year, or about 22 per cent. if calculated in currency. In addition to the causes above mentioned the disturbed state of the country along the Kwangsi border, which is to some extent supplied from Pakhoi, no doubt contributed to the decrease of trade during the year.



THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKIES

"KING EDWARD VII."

VERY OLD LIQUEUR.

"KING EDWARD VII."

SPECIAL.

"CLUB"

OUR STANDARD BLEND

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches and chaffs, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for decorative weaknesses, and many sensitive, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and famous remedies of the world. Rub the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humors, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent is sold in the form of Chocolate Candy Pills. Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold in boxes. 50¢ each. A Box of Cuticura Soap, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Ointment, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Resolvent, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Candy Pills, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Cream, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Lotion, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Powder, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Paste, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Cream, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Lotion, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Powder, 25¢. A Box of Cuticura Paste, 25¢.

AMERICAN WATER MELONS!

FRESH HONEY IN COMB!!

FRESH FIGS!!!

CHING SHAN CHAN,

Hongkong, 19th August, 1903.

MUSIC.

RAPID tuition given on the BANJO, MANDOLIN, SPANISH GUITAR, VIOLIN, &c. Terms moderate.

L. A. DE GRACA, 58, Peel Street, or Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 11th August, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.
法華中國日本郵船公司
 REGULAR STEAMSHIP LINE FROM
 JAVA TO CHINA AND JAPAN,
 AND BACK.

THE HEAD AGENCY of the above
 Company has been OPENED at No. 3,
 DUNDRELL STREET.
R. BISSCHOP, General Agent.
 Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2507]
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming AQUATIC
 SPORTS will be CLOSED on TUES-
 DAY, the 8th INST., at 4.30 P.M.
FRANK W. WHITE,
 Hon. Secretary.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2511]
EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 M. A. GÖEKE'S authority to SIGN our
 firm PER PROCUATION CEASES
 from this date.

EAST ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2505]

WANTED.
 BY a Gentleman, BOARD and RESID-
 ENCE in English or French family.

Reply to—
J. R. M.,
 Care of Daily Press Office.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2504]

NOTICE—FOR SALE.
SANITARY DUSTBINS of Approved
 Pattern. \$4.00 each.
 Apply to—
SHAM IU,
 No. 11, Shin Hing Lane,
 off No. 103, Hollywood Road.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2506]

FOR SALE.
EIGHT Pieces of Beautifully HAND-
 CARVED JAPANESE FURNITURE.
 Consisting of:—

One BED.
 One DRESSING TABLE.
 One FRENCH DRESSING TABLE.
 One Large MIRROR.
 Four CHAIRS.
 Inquire at the Daily Press Office.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2510]

"GOLF FOR EVERYBODY."
 COMMENCING on MONDAY, 7th
 SEPTEMBER, a series of Eight
 Fascinating Articles on the popular game of
 GOLF will run in these columns, on page 5.
 Almost every phase of the game is touched
 upon, and the Articles will appeal to all our
 readers.

The first of the series will be entitled "THE
 PROGRESS OF GOLF," by Mrs. KENNARD
 (the popular novelist).

PROGRAMME.
 "SOME ASPECTS OF GOLF," by H. SETON-
 KARR, M.P. (Captain of the Wimbledon
 Golf Club).
 "THE FORTUNES OF WAR IN CHAMPIONSHIP
 CONTESTS," by H. H. HILTON (Ex-
 Amateur Champion).
 "SOME GREAT GOLFERS," by JOHN KERR
 (the great northern authority on Golf).
 etc., etc., etc.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2508]
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"
 Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the
 above port TO-MORROW, the 6th inst., at
 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2503]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
 (Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"ISCHIA"
 having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
 of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
 goods are being landed at their risk into the
 Godowns of the Godowns and Kowloon
 Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence delivery
 may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be
 taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the
 Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the
 Godown Company, within seven days after the
 vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will
 be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
 any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the
 11th instant will be subject to risk.
CARLONI & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2504]

THE HONGKONG-WEEKLY PRESS will
 be ready on Monday, and will contain—
 Leading Articles—

H.E. the Governor's Appointment to
 Ceylon.
 Admiral Alexeff's Position.
 The "Supra" Case.
 The Opening of Corea.
 Plague Treatment at Kennedy Town.
 Foochow's Trade in 1902.
 H.E. the Governor's Appointment.
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 Plague Treatment at Kennedy Town
 Hospital.

The "Empress of India's" Collision.
 The Wreck of the "Spel".
 H.M.S. "Ocean".
 Notes from the Botanic Gardens.
 New Territory Notes.
 Canton.
 Japan.
 Peking.
 Correspondence.
 Hongkong Cotton W. & D. Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
 Supreme Court.
 Sporting Notes.
 Boxing at the City Hall.
 Aquatic Entertainment at the V.R.C.
 Hongkong and Port New.
 Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in
 advance; postage, \$2.
 Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
 Copies can be ordered from the Office to
 address sent; including postage 34 cents each,
 or \$1 for three copies, Cash.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.
TO RENT, early November, a FOUR- or
 FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, Kowloon
 preferred.
 Address—
ALPHA,
 Box 423, Post Office.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2515]

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING
 AND PUBLIC WORKS—OFFICE
 CITY ENGINEER—MANILA, P. I.**
 September 1, 1903.—Sealed proposals will be
 received at this office until TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,
 OCTOBER 10, 1903, and then publicly
 opened, for the following work:—

The construction of one river wall approxi-
 mately one thousand (1,000) feet in length, with
 base eighteen (18) feet below mean low water,
 also extending city sewers to deep water, in
 accordance with Act Numbered 639 of the
 Philippine Commission.

A bond of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00)
 signed by a fidelity insurance company, author-
 ised to give such bonds in these islands, shall
 be deposited with every bid made, and no bid
 shall be received and considered unless such
 bond shall accompany it.

A surety company bond, signed by a fidelity
 insurance company, authorised to give such
 bonds in these islands, for an amount equal to
 twenty per cent. (20%) of the estimated amount
 of the contract will be required of the success-
 ful bidder in each case, guaranteeing that the
 contract will be faithfully performed.

Work to begin within thirty (30) days after
 date of award of contract and completed in
 fifteen (15) months.

Specifications and blank forms of proposal
 may be obtained at the office of the City
 Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any and all
 bids.
 By Order of the Municipal Board,
O. L. INGLIS, City Engineer.
 2512]

TO THE PUBLIC.
 THE following firms beg to announce
 that while Exchange remains at or
 above One Shilling and Ninepence, they will
 REDUCE their PRICES, dependent upon the
 Rates of Exchange when their respective stocks
 were purchased:—

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,
 Musical Instruments Makers.
KUHN & KOMOR,
 Curio Dealers, under Hongkong Hotel.

W. M. POWELL, LD., 28 and 36, Queen's
 General Drapers and Outfitters.
MAISON LEVY HERMANUS, Jewellers,
 40, Queen's Road.

R. HAUGHTON, Military, Naval & Civil
 Taylor, 18, Queen's Road.
N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
 16, Queen's Road.

H. PRICE & CO., Wine and Spirit Mer-
 chants, 12, Queen's Road.
MACWEN, FRICKEL & CO., Wine Mer-
 chants, 3, Duddell Street.

FATRALL & CO., Dressmakers, Milliners,
 &c., &c., 22, Queen's Road.
C. CLARK, Photographer,
 4, Ice House Street.

ROYAL FRATED WATER CO.,
 2, Ice House Street.
ACHEE & CO., Photo Goods Dealers,
 12, Queen's Road, 1st Floor.

M. MUMEYA, Japanese Photographer,
 6A, Queen's Road Central.
FUJIMURA CO., Japanese Curios,
 8, D'Aguilar Street.

MEE CHEUNG, Photographer,
 No. 1, Ice House Road.
CHAN KAI & CO., Ship Chandler,
 33, Connaught Road Central.

WEISMANN CAFE, Confectioner,
 11, Beconsfield Arcade.
RITCHIE & CO., Ship Chandler,
 33, Des Voeux Road.

THE PHARMACY
 14, Queen's Road Central.
H. RUTT-NJEE, General Merchants,
 5, D'Aguilar Street.

WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL, 46, Queen's
 Road, Silks, Embroideries, &c., &c.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2516]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
 THE Undersigned have received instructions
 to Sell by Public Auction, for account of
 the Estate of the late Captain MURRAY,
 on
MONDAY,
 the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at 11 A.M., at their
 SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
 Corner of Ice House Street,
50 CASES CANDLES:
 24 CASES BUFFALO BEER.

Also
 One 12-BORE FOWLINGPIECE
 English-make;
 and
 One NEW CONCERT PIANO (Just
 unpacked), by Fandel, Phillips & Co., London.
 Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, 5th September, 1903. [2513]

**PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-
 SHIP COMPANY.**
STEAMSHIP "INDRASAMHA,"
 FROM PORTLAND (OR.) YOKOHAMA,
 KOBE, AND MOI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-
 signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
 send in their Bills of Lading, for consigna-
 tion, and to take immediate delivery of their
 Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
 will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
 and expense.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
 any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON,
 General Agent.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [14]

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.
STUDIES at this School will be RESUMED
 on MONDAY next, SEPTEMBER 7th.
Mrs. BATEMAN,
 Head Mistress.
 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2479]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**
NOTICE.

**THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
 MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**
 will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on
 MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at
 Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement
 of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June,
 1903, with the Report of the Directors, and to
 discuss any matter that may be competently
 brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
 will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th
 SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board,
C. MOONEY,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2420]

**THE HONGKONG COTTON-SPINNING
 WEAVING & DYING COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING
 of SHAREHOLDERS of the above
 Company will be held at the OFFICES of
 the General Managers, on MONDAY, the
 14th SEPTEMBER, at 11.30 A.M., for the
 purpose of receiving the Report of the Con-
 sulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to
 31st July, 1903.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
 will be CLOSED from the 8th to 14th IN-
 STANT, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 27th August, 1903. [2425]

**HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE
 COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
 EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
 MEETING OF HUMPHREY'S ESTATE
 AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
 will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES,
 Nos. 33 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria,
 Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of
 OCTOBER, 1903, at Noon, where the
 Subjoined Resolutions will be proposed, viz.,

1. "That the Capital of the Company be
 increased from \$1,000,000 (divided into
 100,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$1,500,000
 (divided into 150,000 shares of \$10
 each) by the creation of 50,000 new
 shares of \$10 each to be offered and if
 accepted to be allotted to the present
 shareholders of the Company at par in
 the ratio and proportion of one new
 share for every two old shares in the
 Company, held by the respective
 shareholders thereof, the amount
 payable on each of such new shares,
 respectively to be paid at such time or
 times and in such manner as the
 Company by its General Managers may
 hereafter determine."

2. "That Article No. 82 of the Articles of
 Association of the Company be
 cancelled and the following Article
 substituted therefor:—

"The remuneration of the General
 Managers shall be \$4,000 per annum
 (which shall cover office rent but not
 salaries of Secretary and other
 employees) and a commission of 5
 per cent. of the net profits of the
 Company for each year that such
 profits amount to 7 per cent. of the
 Capital of the Company."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed
 they will be submitted for confirmation as
 Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary
 General Meeting which will be subsequently
 convened.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1903.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
 General Managers. [2205]

WANTED.
AN Expert LADY STENOGRAPHER
 and TYPEWRITER.
 State Salary and Experience.—
 A. I.
 Care of Daily Press Office.
 Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2443]

WANTED.
PARTNER wanted with Tls. 7,500 Capital
 in established Importing and Exporting
 Business in Shanghai.

This firm has valuable connections in Europe
 and United States, and is the sole representative
 in China of several large manufacturers. A
 Branch Office is about to be opened in
 Manchuria for Russian business.
 Address—
"MAILEN,"
 British Post Office,
 Shanghai.

WANTED.
A MESS CONTRACTOR for Mess, 14th
 Bombay Infantry.
 Apply—
MESS PRESIDENT
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2487]

**BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
 GOVERNMENT.**

WANTED.
A CHINESE OVERSEER of Public
 Works in Sandakan, about 25 years of
 age, with experience and able to do his own
 planning. Must speak and write English.
 Salary Allowance ... \$75 per mensem.
 House Allowance ... 15
 Second-class passage provided to Sandakan.
 A trial of a few months will be given and if not
 satisfactory return passage paid.
 Apply to—
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2493]

**HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC
 SOCIETY.**
A GENERAL MEETING of the above
 Society will be held in the CITY
 HALL, on MONDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER,
 at 5.30 P.M.
 Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the
 Society are invited to attend the meeting.
F. C. BARLOW,
F. H. BELL,
 Hon. Secretaries.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2495]

FOR SALE.
 (Property of Capt. MacGREGOR.)
 1. Grey C.B. MARE.
 2. Bay C.B. MARE.
 Both good Polo Ponies. No. 2 carries a
 lady.
 Apply—
MESS PRESIDENT.
 14th Bombay Infantry.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2486]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public
 Auction,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
 the 5th SEPTEMBER, 1903, at 3 P.M., at their
 SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
 Corner of Ice House Street,
150 LOTS OF
VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS:
 Also
 One ALBUM with about 1,300 ASSORTED
 STAMPS.

Particulars of which can be seen from
 Catalogue.
 Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2486]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions
 to Sell by Public Auction,
 on
MONDAY,
 the 7th SEPTEMBER, 1903, commencing at
 11 A.M., at "BANGOR," the Peak
 (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
 (Particulars from Catalogue).
 Terms—As Customary.
 On View from Saturday, P.M., the 5th
 September, 1903.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2488]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions
 from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public
 Auction,
 on
MONDAY,
 the 7th day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, at
 3 o'clock P.M., at his Auction Rooms,
 Duddell Street.

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered
 in the Land Office as Subsection 6 of Section A
 of Island Lot No. 1, on which is situated the
 Messuage and Premises known as No. 28,
 Cochrane Street.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
 obtained at the said Auction Rooms or of
 MESSRS. DEACON & BASTINGS, No. 10,
 Queen's Road Central.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2489]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions
 from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by Public
 Auction,
 on
MONDAY,
 the 7th day of SEPTEMBER, 1903, at
 3 o'clock P.M., at his Auction Rooms,
 Duddell Street.

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered
 in the Land Office as Subsection 6 of Section A
 of Island Lot No. 1, on which is situated the
 Messuage and Premises known as No. 28,
 Cochrane Street.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
 obtained at the said Auction Rooms or of
 MESSRS. DEACON & BASTINGS, No. 10,
 Queen's Road Central.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.
 Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [2489]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of
 the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
 held on MONDAY, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER,
 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the
 Public Works Department, by Order of His
 Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown
 Land at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hong-
 kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option
 of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the
 Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one
 further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent Proposed	Upset Price
1	SE. NW. SE. SW. ft. ft. ft. ft.	60 50 60 60	3,000 25 0 0	241

**ESTATE OF WILLIAM GRAHAM,
 DECEASED.**

ALL persons having CLAIMS against the
 above Estate are requested to present
 the same before 27th SEPTEMBER, 1903,
 after which date no Claim will be recognised.
 On that date I shall distribute the Estate to the
 entitled, having regard only to those claims of
 which I shall have had notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate should
 make payment to me forthwith.
A. P. SIMPSON,
 Executor.
 Foochow, 27th August, 1903. [2478]

FEW MEN CAN BE SURE
 that their old age will be free from the
 cares of poverty. But most men can free
 themselves from such cares by investing in an
 Insured Endowment of the Beneficial Life
 Assurance Society, which will provide an
 absolutely certain and permanent income of
 from
 \$200 to \$20,000 a Year
 for their mature years, without sinking much
 capital to secure the income.

And moreover, in case of premature death,
 the income commences AT ONCE to the family.
**THE EQUITABLE LIFE
 ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE
 UNITED STATES.**
 (HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)

F. KIENE, Manager.
 1848]

BANK
IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA
 ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE
 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
 Canton
 Chefoo
 Hankow
 Peking
 Tientsin
 Yenchow
 Yunnan
 Zibo

The Bank purchases and receives for collection
 Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
 places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-
 fers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
 Advances made on approved securities. Bills
 Discounted.
 Interest ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
 At 2% per annum on Current Account daily
 balance.
 3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
 4% " " " " 6 " "
 5% " " " " 12 " "
 6% " " " " 24 " "
E. W. BUTTER
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [223]

BANKS

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA),
 LIMITED.**
 (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
 CHARTER.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD
 (facing Duddell Street).
BRANCHES: AMOY, KOBE, TAINAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On current account at the rate of 2 per cent. per
 annum on the daily balance.
 On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
 " " " 6 " " 4% " "
 " " " 3 " " 3% " "
S. SHIGEMURA, Agent.
 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1901. [132]

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING
 CORPORATION.**
HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

**FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF
 AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE
 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

Capital paid in, Gold \$4,000,000 \$820,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 \$820,000
Total ... Gold \$8,000,000 \$1,640,000
Capital & Surplus authorised, Gold \$16,000,000
 =£4,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
**THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
 ENGLAND, LIMITED.**
**THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
 BANK, LIMITED.**

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of
 Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries
 on every description of Banking and Exchange
 business. Money received on Current Deposit
 Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.
司公美華
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Office are Established at Nos. 20 and 24, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier, Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [1321]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCORDY, President.

ORGANISED IN 1843.

M. R. GEORGE ECKLEY has been appointed AGENCY DIRECTOR of the above Company and a Branch Office has been opened in the Hongkong Club Annex, Grand Floor, Chater Road.

By Order,
BASIL H. BETTS,
Special Representative for Hongkong, China and Japan.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1903. [1319]

THOMAS P. HALL.

FOR many years Master in the Service of Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, has the honor to inform the Shipping and Mercantile Community that he has this day established himself as a MARINE SURVEYOR.

OFFICE: 1, PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 10th August, 1903. [2316]

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

I, LI WAI TONG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Gentleman, formerly a Permanent Director of the above named Company, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I no longer hold any Shares in the said Company, that I am no longer a Permanent Director thereof, and that I have severed all connection direct or indirect therewith. Dated this 21st day of August, 1903. [2371]

LI WAI TONG.

PO ON STEAM-LAUNCH CO., LD.

NOTICE

I HAVE this day Resigned my position as General Manager of the Po On Steam Launch Company, Limited, and have handed over all responsibility to the Committee—Messrs. Leung Yuen Hia, Leung Yiu Tong, and Leung Hok Lam.

J. V. DODD, [2482]

PO ON STEAM-LAUNCH CO., LD.

NOTICE

THE Accounts handed over to us by Mr. J. V. Dodd, the former General Manager of the Po On Steam-Launch Company, Limited, on the 31st August, 1903, are satisfactory.

LEUNG HOK LA M.

On behalf of the Company.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE

DURING my absence from the Colony, and until further notice, Mr. J. STUART THOMSON will assume Charge of this Agency of the O. & O. S. S. "Doric," September 1st, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent. [2470]

NOTICE

COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE.

ON account of the expiration of the lease the business of the above establishment is now CLOSED. All Claims to be made to the undersigned within one month from date.

KWONG SAM YU, [2453]

Connaught House Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE SPANISH CONSULATE has this day been REMOVED to No. 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, next to P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2462]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE OFFICE of the undersigned has this day been REMOVED to No. 20, DES VŒUX ROAD, next to P. & O. S. N. Co.

A. R. MARLEY, [2463]

Hongkong, 1st September, 1903.

WHAT FINEER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

ANDERSON'S (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

Metal "BLUE—One Star.

Capsules "PINK—Two Stars.

"GOLD—Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

—59—1

AUTOMATIC MAUSER

PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES

FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong 3rd October, 1903.

CHEONG SHING.

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,

PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY

WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND

PONGEE SILK.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(Opposite Messrs. G. J. GAUFF & Co.)

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [2308]

THE ROBINSON PIANO

COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTE.

ENTIRELY

NEW STOCK

TO ARRIVE THIS MONTH

SPECIALY AND MOST CAREFULLY

CHOSEN.

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES,

BY OUR

M. R. ROBINSON

NOW IN EUROPE.

GREAT

REDUCTIONS

IN OUR PRESENT STOCK OF PIANOS

AND MUSICAL GOODS.

A QUANTITY OF OLD MUSIC STILL

LEFT, BEING SOLD VERY

CHEAP.

CALL IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE.

ALL ENQUIRIES WILL BE MOST

COURTEOUSLY AND PROMPTLY

ANSWERED.

THE APOLLO

PIANO-PLAYER

RECITALS DAILY

PRICE FROM \$450 UP.

PATTI ENDORSES THE APOLLO.

Adeline Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) has

given another great testimonial to the Apollo

Piano-player. She was so delighted with the

instrument that she purchased by her last year

that this second testimonial is even stronger

than the first one that she gave.

Mme. Patti says that "the Apollo never has

given her the slightest trouble and that the new

concert grand is one of the most wonderful and

perfect piano-players that she has ever seen."

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1903. [2484]

Clarke's

Blood

Mixture

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND

RESTORE

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from

all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood

Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it

is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Skin Itch.

Cures Scalds and Burns.

Cures Scalds and Burns.

Cures Scalds and Burns.

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Cures Scalds and Burns.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

A LURKING PHANTOM:

A STORY OF LOVE AND MYSTERY.

OR

JOHN BLOUNDELLE-BURTON

(Author of "The Hispaniola Plate," "The Year

One," "A Vanished Rival," &c.).

CHAPTER II.

CAN THE DEAD LIVE AGAIN?

The dinner party at the Dowager Peersess's

to which Sir Geoffrey and Lady Bottrell went,

accompanied by their daughter, was a large

important function, necessitating a considerable

amount of chattering in the columns of fashion,

able papers the next day, and since One Guest

had supervised the list of *invites* before himself

appearing at it, it is easily to be understood

what an exclusive affair it was. It was, indeed,

a dinner at which none could possibly be present

except those whose rank, or birth, or eminent

position gave them indubitable right of entry;

a function to which no amount of log-rolling by

indiscreet friends and admirers could have forced

open an entry for any one; a gathering at

which the great boomers and the great boomers

might gush their teeth in vain.

Amongst these present no woman was more

beautiful than Lady Bottrell, although, to-

night, to Sir Geoffrey's deep regret, his wife

was not, as he considered, at her best.

"You are," he said, as she stood before him

in their own drawing-room before setting out,

"more pale than I have seen you for a long

while to my recollection. It is a pity. I wish

it could have been otherwise. Mand will doubt-

less be congratulated on all hands; so, too, shall

we. Yet, I declare one might think that you

were more, well!—anxious at her engagement

than pleased."

"I am sorry if my appearance does not suit

you," Lady Bottrell said in reply, "but I have

a headache. The heat has been very great to-

day, and—"

"My dear Rhoda, whatever your appearance,

it is to me always charming," her husband

made haste to say. "You do not need me to

tell you that. I have always been your lover

as well as your husband, and you know it. I

may be excused, therefore, if I do happen to

regret that, to-night, you are not quite at your

best. And I had hoped you would be. You

were radiant at lunch to-day."

But, whatever Sir Geoffrey may have thought

of his wife's appearance, at least there was no

perception testified by any others present at the

dinner party of that appearance being ought

that it should not be. Every man present, from

the most eminent personage downwards, showed

by his courteous homage that Rhoda Bottrell

was still peerless; while—which was un-

questionably very much more to the purpose—the

other ladies, looking at her, acknowledged also

that she was flawless. As to her father, that

was nothing, and, honestly—though inwardly

—he confessed it. For they knew the many

reasons there are for a woman of fashion to be

more pale one day than another; they knew, to

use their own expression, "how the racket of

the season takes it out of a woman of the

world." And one other thing they knew, or

thought they knew, namely, that of all women

in the world of fashion, Rhoda Bottrell was

the least likely to have any of those little

carrying troubles that beset so many others

among them.

They thought they knew, while knowing

nothing; while being unaware that the woman

sitting at the table smiling at the world, the

jest, the implied admiration tendered to her,

was racked with the fear and dismay of an

impending terror, an impending horror against

which there was no armour, no bulwark that

could ward it off. None, unless that horror,

that terror, could in some way be silenced or

struck dumb—or dead.

"And to-day—to-day—only this afternoon,"

the woman was saying to herself, even as she

smiled with others at a little story which

was being told in quiet murmurs to all at the

table by one who was the quickest to glean

everything worth gathering in London—"not

five hours ago I said to myself that there was

nothing that could step in to mar Maud's

happiness. My God!"

And still the little story went on; the

dénouement was reached; the ripples of

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LD.
JOINT SERVICES.FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 5th September	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 17th September	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 7th October	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 24th October	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	On 27th October	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 23rd October	
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PAK LING"	On 27th October	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"CALCHAS"	On 2nd October	
The s.s. "DEUCALION" has arrived, and leaves for Nagasaki on Friday.	"OANFA"	On 2nd November	
The s.s. "AGAMEMNON" left Singapore on the 31st ult., and is due here on the 5th inst.			
The s.s. "TELEMACHUS" from Tacoma left Moji on the 1st inst. for Hongkong direct.			

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMOI, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th September	
SHANGHAI and CHINKIANG	"YOHOW"	On 7th September	
MANILA	"CHANGSHAW"	On 7th September	
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY, LAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, T. WINSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September	
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th September	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 12th September	

Butterfield & Swire, Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, via SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SATURDAY, 6th September
AMOI	"T. W. GROVES"	FRIDAY, 11th September
TAMSUI, via SWATOW	"DALIN MARU"	FRIDAY, 11th September
AMOI	"T. OGATA"	WEDNESDAY, 9th September
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th September
AMOI	"I. GOTO"	SUNDAY, 13th September
ANPING, via SWATOW	"MAIDZURU MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th September

T. ARIMA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA
LINE.REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unvalued Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"BOHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3869	Tuesday, 8th September, at Noon.
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3876	Tuesday, 15th September, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.
K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE	REMARKS.
SINGAPORE and BOMBAY	"TIENTSIN"	On 5th September		Freight only.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	"BOHEO"	On 6th September		Freight and Passage.
(Passing through the Inland Sea)	"D. C. GREGOR, R.N.R."	On 6th September		Freight and Passage.
LONDON, and	"CHUSAN"	On 15th September		See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	"SIMLA"	On 19th September		Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTIWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	"SUMATRA"	On 18th September		Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
H. A. BEWETT, Superintendent.

REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW
YORK.
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE
PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, About

"MOGUL"	7th Sep.
"BRAHMA"	12th Sep.
"SATSUMA"	23rd Sep.
"SHIMOSA"	10th Oct.
"KURDISTAN"	24th Oct.
"RICHMOND CASTLE"	7th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1903. [1125]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LIGORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA,"
Captain Magagnoli, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th Sept mber, 1903. [4]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"
Captain W. Ellis, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a refrigerating chamber, which ensures the supply of fresh provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is fitted throughout with the electric light.

A stewardess and a duly qualified surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1903. [2419]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"NORDKYN," Captain A. Beer,
will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2440]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNVALUED TABLE. DUTY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1964]

THE now and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG,"
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

J. TREVINO & CO.,
No. 123, Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1761]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line, are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

"THE EAST OF ASIA."
(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest.
Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.

The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental and American, that the production of this Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of the sterling merit of the publication.

Price
On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, Shanghai.
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong;
and all leading Booksellers in the Far East
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [7]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDEUTSCHER LOYD.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ZIETEN,"
OF THE NORDEUTSCHER LOYD,
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 1st inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th September will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, the 8th September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th September, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NORDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [5]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded, at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 9th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [10-12]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA

THE Steamship

"NORDKYN,"
Captain A. Beer, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1903. [247]

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

S.S. "LOTHIAN,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1903. [2468]

STEAMSHIP "PETRACH" GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Claims for Damage to Cargo by water, when the "Petrach" was on fire at Shanghai, 13th May, 1903, must be submitted to the Adjuster, Mr. E. H. HUTCHINSON (of the Foreign Insurance Association, Limited), Shanghai, on or before 1st OCTOBER next, after which date no Claim will be recognised.

SANDER, WIELE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1903. [2445]

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" possesses every facility for the prompt and satisfactory execution of all descriptions of COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PRINTING.

ALL WORK EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all febrile affections. Thousands of Laidies have been cured by this Remedy. It is a French Preparation of the System, and is a French Preparation of the System, and is a French Preparation of the System.

DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS.
ALL SIZES TO FIT ALL SIZED SHAFTS IN STOCK.



A large Stock of
GANDY COTTO & BELTING.

SOLE AGENTS,
LUTGENS, EINHORN & CO.
HONGKONG [2-114]

RIGAUD'S
White Violet
EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD & Co.
PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS.

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1903.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.

DO YOU DRINK LIME JUICE?

PURE LIME JUICE

"MONTSERRAT"

THEN DRINK THE BEST

Agents—S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong.

THE only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Chokutta Exhibition, 1893-94, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

DR LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Its energetic effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England" engraved thereon, by order of His Majesty's House of Commons.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

R. J. REMEDIOS,
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER.

No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

AGENTS WANTED
15 to 25 percent. Discount Allowed. [1588]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals of St. Remy, St. Robert, St. Yvoine and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

It is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

AGENTS WANTED
15 to 25 percent. Discount Allowed. [1588]

QUAN WAH & CO.,
GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS,
DOLERS IN
MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS & RANIT
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.

All descriptions of Granite for Export.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1900. [214]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at East Point. Shores will be open at 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. J. LANE, M. Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1901. [65]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF
PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES
IN
CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA
FOR 1903.
WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

88 PAGES. BOUND IN CLOTH AND LETTERED. 21.
PAPER COVER, 30 CENTS.

On Sale at
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS,
Shanghai.

Mr. EDWARD EVANS, Missionary Home, Shanghai;
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., Hongkong.
Shanghai and Yokohama.
Messrs. W. BEWERT & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai;
YUEN CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Fuchow;
Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin;
"NAGASAKI PRESS" OFFICE, Nagasaki;
"KOREA CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Seoul;
"THE DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong; and
at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Australian, with the French Mail of the 7th ult. left Saigon on Thursday, the 3rd inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on Sunday, the 6th inst., at daylight. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 4th July.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria & Seattle	Deception	Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Rubi	Saturday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Canton	Bankow	Saturday, 5th, 9.30 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kamsang	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Lalpoora	Saturday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Hengshun	Saturday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.
Shi-Wi-Yau	Ulaband	Saturday, 5th, 2.00 P.M.
Kunehuk and Samsui	Tungkong	Saturday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Heihow and Haiphong	Haitan	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Tai Chuan	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Namtao	Wingchit	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Lee Wing	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy, Samang and Sourabaya	Shantung	Saturday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Hikosan Maru	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Daiji Maru	Sunday, 6th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Kingsing	Monday, 7th, 9.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Chinkiang	Yachow	Monday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Chungchow	Monday, 7th, 4.00 P.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tutuorin. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Singapore, Sourabaya and Samang. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. & Seattle. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. & Tacoma. (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in the Peak Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

4th September.	
ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer 1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/10 1/2	Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 1/10 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 1/10 1/2	Credits, at 4 months sight 1/10 1/2
ON HAMBURG—	Bank Bills, on demand 2/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 2/8 1/2	ON GERMANY—
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand 46
Credits, 60 days sight 46 1/2	ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/41	Bank, on demand 1/41
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer 1/41
Bank, on demand 1/41	ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight 72 1/2	Private, 30 days sight 73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand 92
ON MANILA—	On demand Nominal
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand Nominal
ON BATAVIA—	On demand 114
ON HAIIPHONG—	On demand 2 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	On demand 13 p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	On demand 62 1/2
VERGERS, Bank's Buying Rate \$10.65	10 LEAF, 100 fine, per ton \$56.20
PER SILVER, per oz. 96 1/2	

OPIUM.

4th September.	
Quotations are—	Allow 1/2 net, 1 catty
Malwa New \$900	to — per picul
Malwa Old \$1000	to —
Malwa Older \$1030	to —
Malwa V. Old \$1160	to —
Peruvian fine quality \$830	to —
Peruvian extra fine \$820	to —
Patas New \$1100	to — per chest
Patas Old \$1105	to —
Bananas New \$1110	to —
Bananas Old —	to —

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.	
The M.M. steamer <i>Austral</i> left Saigon on the 3rd inst., at 11 a.m., for this port, and is due here to-morrow.	
THE INDIAN MAIL.	
The steamer <i>Catherine</i> from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., p.m.	
The Indo-China steamer <i>Nagasaki</i> left Calcutta for this port, via the Straits, on the 29th ult., and may be expected here on the 14th inst.	
THE CANADIAN MAIL.	
The C.P.R. steamer <i>Empress</i> of Japan arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 3rd inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m. to-day.	
THE AMERICAN MAIL.	
The O. & C. steamer <i>Coptic</i> left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 18th ult.	
The U.K.K. steamer <i>America</i> Maru left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 28th ult.	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
The O.N. steamer <i>Shanghai</i> left Manila for this port, on the 2nd inst., and is expected here to-day.	
The N.Y.K. steamer <i>Kinshiu</i> Maru (Bomby Line) left Bombay for this port on the 29th ult., and is expected here on the 13th inst.	
The N.Y.K. steamer <i>Tacoma</i> arrived at Yokohama on the 30th ult.	
The C.C. steamer <i>Albatross</i> left San Francisco for this port via Japan ports on the 18th ult.	
The C.P.R. steamer <i>Tartar</i> left Vancouver on the 29th ult., p.m., for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.	
The E. & A. steamer <i>Australian</i> left Sydney on the 2nd inst., via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila, and may be expected here on the 23rd inst.	

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

18th Aug.—*Recluse*, Indragaya, Freiburg, Simon, St. Filas. 21st—*Jason*, Java. 25th—*Ceylon*, Glenahol. 28th—*Kanagawa*, Maru, Peking, Annan, Maduff, Prinz Heinrich, Canada, Nürnberg. 1st Sept.—*Nippon*, Glenagory, Glenloch, Promethee, Hermann Lerche.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

1st Sept.—*Bentonand*, *Tamba*, *Prinsesse Marie*.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Siberia* from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holy, Mrs. M. P. Hale, Mrs. V. Corwell, Mrs. M. Hempstead, Mrs. J. O. Day, Mrs. E. H. James and child, Mrs. B. Radcliffe, Mrs. W. C. Langfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. Weaver, Mrs. J. P. Martin, Mrs. E. H. Giffin, Mrs. H. M. Bassett, Mrs. B. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Hodges, Capt. Ehrhardt, Dr. W. H. Becker, U.S.N., General Garcia, Dr. Eleanor Chestnut, Misses A. H. Carter, S. E. Dopp, M. L. Douglas, M. Peckins, E. Berchoud, M. and W. Hawley, Messrs. G. S. Holmes, P. B. Lovon, R. Campbell, B. James, A. Moir, J. T. Hutton, D. E. Fee, C. M. Sparrow, F. C. Day, W. Grayson, M. J. Myers, A. R. Glaisyer, J. G. Kennedy, E. A. Jeannet, W. W. Bassett, F. Gordon and A. Cameron.

Per *Recluse* from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Roger, Mrs. L. Dehlers, Mrs. Z. Paston, Mrs. W. Barra, Mrs. G. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, M. and W. Mader, Messrs. Mrs. E. Jelco, Master J. Trolle, Condr. H. Hutchins, Lieut. T. B. Taylor, E. T. Witherspoon, Dr. Herrmann, Surgeon A. M. Young, General Sanger, Major J. B. Houston, Capt. Chamberlain, Messrs. M. W. Creagh, P. M. King, C. Garcia, C. Mize, A. A. Parola, M. Brust, L. Morser, A. H. Whelpley, H. E. Keylock, H. Lim, C. Fernandez, C. B. Palmer and Yasuda, Misses G. Estaban and Y. Guenera.

Per *Loongang* from Manila, Mrs. Fanny Leveson, Mrs. Doru Veichler, Capt. T. A. Green, Messrs. Homer A. Seip, Burr Allen and C. K. Schater.

TO DEPART.

Per *Aica* Maru, for Singapore, &c., Mrs. Melbush and children, Mrs. Skinner, Dr. Bower, Messrs. J. W. Cashir, W. H. Candlish, John Ritchie, Jose dos Santos, Jose de Cruz, and Theo. H. Lee, Miss Ida Spittgerber, Baron H. Shimatsu, Capt. K. Ohishi, Col. Y. Kojima, Major T. Ishibashi and Lieut. Y. Koshimoto.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.82	29.82
Thermometer	80	80	78
Humidity	98	97	98
Direction of wind	0	0	0
Force	0	0	0
Water	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air temperature on the 4th, 84° F. Lowest open air temperature on the 4th, 74° F. Hongkong Observatory, 4th September.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

STOCKS.	N. OF SHARES.	PAID UP.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	10-div. at 1/8=\$18.00 per share for 1st half year ended 30th 1903	\$32 1/2, sellers.
National Bank of China, Ltd.	26,010 A	210	3 1/4 per share	\$28
Do. Founders' Shares	14,443 B	410	3 1/4 at 1/7	\$1.06 1/2
Do. Founders' Shares	750 fdrs.	21	None	\$10
MARINE INSURANCE.				
Union Ins. Society, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	60 p. ct. \$30 for 1901	\$47 1/2, buyers.
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd.	24,000	\$84.33	10 p. ct. for 1901	\$50 1/2, buyers.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$100	exchange 2 1/2 = \$12.25, sellers.	
Yangtze Ins. Assocn., Ltd.	8,000	\$100	\$12 = 20 p. ct. for 1901	\$135, sales.
Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$14 for 1901	\$181, sales & buyers.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	5 per cent. for 1901	\$1, buyers.
FIRE INSURANCE.				
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$22 1/2 for 1901	\$32 1/2, sellers.
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$6 for 1901	\$85, sales & sellers.
Shanghai Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$1.50 for half year ended 30th 1903	\$34 1/2, sellers.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	5 per cent. for 1902 at 1/8	\$82, sellers.
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	10 p. c. for 1900	\$20, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	6 per cent. for year ending 30th 1902	\$34, sellers.
Star Ferry Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	12 p. cent. for year ended 30th 1903	\$27, sellers.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	21	1st div. of 6 1/2 p. share (coupon No. 2) on account of 1902	\$21.16, buyers.
REFINING.				
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	Fin. div. of 7 p. c. making in all 12 p. c. for 1901	\$69
Lazoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$3 for 1901	\$10, sellers.
MINING.				
Panama Mining Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$11	None	\$1.05, buyers.
Do. Preference	80,000	\$1	Fin. div. of P. 80 p. c. on account of 1902	\$100, sellers.
Shanghai Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	16,000	\$250	5 p. ct. half year end 31/7/94 (coupon 9)	50 cent., sellers.
Bombay Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited	200,000	21	1/2 p. share—49 cts., 12th div.	\$61, sellers.
DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.				
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	50,000	\$50	12 p. c. for half year 30/6/1903	\$234
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$50	Interim of \$2 per share for 1903	\$80, ex div. buyers.
S. C. Farham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	\$2 1/2 for 1902	\$37 1/2, buyers.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	Interim of \$3 per share for 1903	\$155, sellers.
Kowloon Land & B. Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$2.80 per share for 1902	\$35, sales.
West Point B. Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	Interim of \$1.50 per share for 1903	\$60 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$50	12 p. ct. for half year ended 31-12-1902	\$51, sales.
Oriente Hotel Company, Ltd.	7,000	\$50	8 p. c. = \$4 for half year ending 31-12-02	\$57, buyers.
Humphreys Estate & Fin. Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	90 ct. per share for 1902	\$10, sellers.
COTTON MILLS.				
Kwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited	17,500	\$100	12 p. ct. for period ending 31-10-97	\$14.33
International Cotton Mfg. Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	12 p. ct. on account of 98	\$14.40, sellers.
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	8,000	\$100	12 p. ct. on account of 98 on 6,000 shares	\$14.40, buyers.
Boy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ltd.	2,000	\$100	12 p. ct. for period ending 31-12-97	\$14.16
Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	Int. of 40 cts. p. share	\$15, buyers.
MERCANTILE.				
Manit Investment Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	None	\$15, buyers.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	\$10	12 p. c. for 1902	\$22 1/2, sales & sellers.
China-Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	Final div. of 60 cts. making \$1.10 in all per share on account of 19-12	\$14, buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	30 cts. year 30-4-03	12.60, sales.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$10	35 cts. year 30-4-03	\$7, sellers.
Hongkong and China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	\$10	10 p. ct. div. & 1 p. ct. bonus for 1901	\$140, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$25	\$20 per cent. for 1902	\$145
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$25	15 p. cent. for 1902	\$47 1/2
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	5,000	\$25	Interim of \$4 per share for 1903	\$250, sellers.
Hk. High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	1,250	\$100	\$18 for year ended 30-11-1902	\$320, sellers.
Hk. Steam Water-boat Co., Limited	7,500	\$10	Int. div. of 60 per cent. for period ending 30-6-02	\$15, buyers.
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$7 1/2	\$6 7/8 cts. for year and 31-7-02	\$12
H'kong & China Bakery Company, Limited	600	\$50	3 per cent. for 1901	\$40
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$10	25 p. cent. for 1902	\$40, sellers.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	None	\$3, sellers.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 only.	\$10	10 cts. p. share for year 30-6-02 (ended 31-5-1903)	\$9.10
Tobacco Planting Co., Ltd.	100 fdrs.	\$10	None	\$20, buyers.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd.	200,000	\$10	10 cts. for year ending 31-12-02	\$9 1/2, sales & sellers.
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	10 p. cent. for 1902	\$7, buyers.
The Universal Trading Company, Limited	50,000	\$20	6 p. cent. for year ending 30-6-1902	\$23, buyers.
The China Light & Power Company, Limited	15,000	\$20	None	\$5 1/2, sales & sellers.
The Robinson Pisco Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	5 p. c. for half year ending 31-12-02	\$60
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	10 p. cent. for year ending 30-6-1903	\$3, sellers.
Shanghai Hong Kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	First Year	\$50, nominal.
Alumina, Limited	300	\$50	25 p. c. for year ended 30-6-00	\$250, buyers.
Philippine Tobacco Co.'s Trust Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	None	\$15, sellers.

VERNON & SMYTH, BROKERS.

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS.

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.



Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.

Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong 1st July, 1902.

1890

SIENTING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
S.S. "POWAN," 2,363 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,360 tons, Captain A. W. Dixon.
S.S. "HANKOW," 3,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 2,860 tons, Captain J. J. Lassus.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at about 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. (Sunday excepted) and

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily (Sunday excepted) at about 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,908 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 p.m., as per special schedule; Sunday

Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 a.m.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This Steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at about

7.30 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD. AND THE

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 589 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain B. Branch.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about

8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and

are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel).

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

RUSSIA AND OTHERS IN THE NORTH.

(Continued.)

Dr. Ular goes on to point out that the Manchurian problem offers two opposite aspects according as it is considered from the Japanese point of view or from the Western. Japan not only wants to sell goods in Manchuria, she wants to colonise the country, and this Russia cannot possibly permit. Even before the occupation of Manchuria, Russia had remarked the danger of Japanese immigration into the Amur province, and had taken severe measures (passports of short validity, refusal to authorise the managing of industrial establishments) in order to avoid the presence of a settled Japanese population. She has, recently, applied the same measures to Manchuria, and has thus given a death-blow to Japanese emigration. The "open door" in Manchuria is for the Japanese an open door for men, and for the Europeans an open door for goods. It would be very dangerous to confound these two meanings of the word. The present exasperation of Japan against Russia is justified by the total failure of her expansion policy on the Continent. But, in case of a serious conflict, I am afraid that, at least as concerning Manchuria, Russia is very likely to have on her side, at least in secret, the common sense of the Powers. In meeting the "open-door-for-men" question just now, Japan is late, and a little too bold. She wants, it would seem, simply to reap the fruits of Russia's labour. It would be a fine success for Japan, indeed, to conquer and work by an immense immigration movement a country which she would have been absolutely unable to colonise if Russia had not toiled and paid for it for long years past. Russia has spent, in Manchuria, at least sixty millions and this enormous expense, we must allow, has profited that country much more than Russia—at least, so far. Japan may obtain free immigration into Manchuria by war, but it is impossible, in the present state of things, to allow her the right to claim such a favour of a matter of international justice. If Russia destroyed her East-China railway, if she re-enslaved the Hancheu tyrannical and the oppressive system of mandarin government; if she brought back the general misery of unemployed workmen and the impossibility of trade between different towns and districts; if she again fortified Chinese authority, and if Manchuria were again an integral part of China, then Japan might be admitted to show her civilising force; but, then, she would not do so, because the risk would be too great; and even if she were willing, the same European Concert that now incriminates Russia would compel her to abandon her ambitious plans. This Japan ought to consider before adding fuel to the flame of a most dangerous agitation. Neither England, in spite of the Japanese alliance, nor America, in spite of her commercial interests, can easily discuss the open-door question on the same basis as Japan. If they declared their solidarity with Japan on the "evacuation" or immigration point, they would not only prove the insincerity of the Peking negotiations and of the Japanese alliance clauses, but also re-open the awful question of the Eighteen Provinces, a question in which England and America have everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Turning to Mongolia, the *Contemporary* writer says:—The Mongolian question, it is curious to say, is hardly known even to Western diplomats. It does not bring on, indeed, immediate problems of commercial rivalry, nor does it offer any opportunity of causing serious vexation to Russia. It is, however, from the purely political point of view, at least as important as the troublesome Manchurian puzzle. Russia had been practically prepared for her expansion over Mongolia ever since 1893. Mongolia has always been the great road of conquest, of course, was to be a railway. And this railway question was the starting-point of one of the most gigantic farces ever concocted in history.

We have no space to follow Dr. Ular's description of Russia's policy, by which the Mongols were detached from China and led to look up to Russia for protection, while a Southern tribe was made to play the same rôle as the Hunhases in Manchuria. Finally, on the 18th February, 1901, the Mongols' New Year's Day, the pacific conquest of Mongolia obtained a definitive and festive public ratification. Yet Russia, contrary to what might have been supposed, is not content with her actual success; she wants to acknowledge by her unfortunate friends, the Manchu Dynasty, and, implicitly, by her disappointed rivals. The necessary demand which Russia addressed recently to China, together with the two famous conditions concerning Manchuria, are in reality nothing but a demand of ratification of independence of the Mongol Khans, implying, of course, Russian suzerainty.

We quote now the conclusion of Dr. Ular's article. Europe's just fear of a general war is Russia's best weapon, he says. If this war must be avoided—and no European can have any doubt about the disastrous effect of this awful contingency, especially on the fate of the highly civilised commercial nations of the West—if peace is to be maintained above all things, the present Manchurian-Mongolian affair will doubtless leave the Western Powers in a somewhat ridiculous position: the anti-Russian, and it must be said the anti-European popular disposition in Japan is likely to increase; the Chinese internal administration, and above all, the egoistic and insular class of cringing mandarins, will more and more reckon with Russia's influence at Court, and the commercial Powers will become aware that their methods of economic expansion in China hitherto employed are no longer sufficient. Railway policy

mandarin favour and official negotiations will more and more prove to be dilatory methods favouring future Russian expansion. The real enemy of Europe in China is neither the people nor the dynasty, but the mandarin. The mandarin's power is in direct ratio to the ignorance of the people, and in inverse ratio to the people's thirst for Western knowledge and principles. It is likewise in direct ratio to the impotency of the dynasty, and in inverse ratio to the people's confidence in the dynasty's decisions. The mandarin is a parasite, living by the weakness of the surrounding elements. To admit the contact of these elements with the fertilising intellectual weapons of Western civilisation, would be the suicide of the caste. And for this reason nothing is worse for Europe than to flatter the mandarin class at the cost of Government and people. If the complete dismemberment of China is to be avoided at this moment, the Western Powers cannot, under pain of destroying their future in the Far East, but adopt a policy preparing the people themselves to feel the want of modern civilisation and modern products, and proving to the dynasty that outside of Russian oppression and mandarin corruption there is a way left to salvation. Such a method of self-acting intellectual expansion and political re-education is possible. The Manchou-Mongolian quarrel will perhaps oblige our diplomats to make attempts in this direction. I cannot, in this place, make any serious proposals on this quite different subject, but I say firmly that the Manchou-Mongolian question as such should no longer occupy public opinion and the thoughts of statesmen. It is a well-settled question. We are too late in discussing it now. It is a matter of history, and no longer of politics.

A PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER ON THE ISLANDS.

Mr. Dean C. Worcester on his return to San Francisco last month gave an interview to the *Chronicle*, in which he said:—

"Rinderpest, the cattle plague that has recently killed fully 70 per cent. of all the draft animals in the Philippines, has been effectively stamped out. In the Government laboratories at Manila a serum is being produced and used in inoculating all horned animals on the islands. This serum has been remarkably successful. It has stopped the disease in every case. The making of this serum in the Philippines is a new thing, but the use of it is no novelty. It has been used in South Africa, India, and other places where this cattle plague occurs, and has proved effective, producing immunity from the disease for a period of six or more years. In inoculating with this serum we have lost but 2 per cent. of the animals we have handled, and that is a very small proportion. We have authorised the employment of twenty well-paid veterinary surgeons, each of whom will supervise the work of three or four inoculators. It has been demonstrated that, after being inoculated with this serum, the animal can be given a big injection of blood from a plague-stricken one and not feel the effect. Ordinarily such an injection would mean death. By means of this serum we are practically able to save two years to the agricultural interests of the islands. It requires two years for the effect of such a plague to be obliterated from any ground upon which infected animals have pastured. The result is that the Government has been justified in going ahead immediately to restock the islands with draft animals all of which are properly inoculated against the disease. We have purchasing agents out in the Yangtze valley, in China, and at Hongkong, and elsewhere, buying water-buffalo. One British contractor, who furnished a bond of \$5,000 to supply us with a large number of animals properly inoculated, forfeited his bond, rather than try to fulfil his contract. He was losing 37 per cent. of the cariboo by inoculation. Other owners of these cattle requested that our experts be sent over to inoculate with our serum. Agents from a distance have come to inspect our methods and learn the reason for the low death-rate in our administration of the plague preventive.

"We learn from minor officials in the various provinces what number of water-buffalo are really needed by the resident farmers, and then we attempt to supply the demand. Under the Spanish régime, a water-buffalo was worth 10 or 20 pesos, but recently its value has increased to anywhere from 125 to 200 pesos. We are selling the imported plague-proof water-buffalo to the natives at 85 pesos a head, which is just at cost. Without work animals, the farmers were unable to plough their fields for the all-important rice-crop, and without crops there would naturally be a tendency among the natives to subsist lawfully off the country, which would result in frequent disturbances of public order. In making this serum and stamping out the disease at once and undertaking to restock the islands with draft animals we have gone a long way toward removing one cause of popular unrest and discontent.

"One thing I wish to say is that there cannot be a serious famine in the Philippine islands. The Government has its own supplies and has stored at Manila for an emergency a very large stock of rice. Any district that might be threatened with famine could be promptly supplied with food, and rice is the Filipino bread. While the Government has no intention to thwart private enterprise, it has found it advisable to lay in this big supply of rice to prevent attempts to corner the rice supply of the islands, and have the poor at a disadvantage, in time of need. This Government supply is not to be used in competition with legitimate

private individuals, but only in case of public need.

"The death-rate in Manila has been cut in two since the Americans first occupied the city and almost in two again. In every tropical community of that kind there is danger of recurrent epidemics of cholera and bubonic plague, but these diseases, when they have occurred, have been kept down wonderfully well. Last year during the cholera epidemic, the death-rate from cholera in Manila was no larger than the death-rate from tuberculosis, an endemic disease in all cities. We succeeded in keeping cholera well confined and prevented its affecting the water-supply of the city. Had it reached the water-supply, one-third of the inhabitants would probably have been stricken, and that would have meant the death of 100,000 persons.

"During the last fiscal year the insular Government, after paying all expenses and expending some \$2,500,000 in gold upon harbours, coastguard vessels and other permanent improvements, still had a cash balance of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, which was the surplus left at the end of the preceding year. The insular Government is conducted almost entirely upon the receipts from import custom duties. There is a small income from internal revenue taxes, such as the forestry tax, by which the Government sells timber on the stump. The receipts from the import tax on foreign goods, however, practically runs the insular government, and furnishes the means for general insular improvements. The Government has made sweeping reductions in the Spanish custom duties on rice, wheat, flour, canned goods, kerosene, and other necessities of the common people. Under the Spanish custom law the rich were favoured with comparatively low duties for their luxuries, while the poor were made to pay heavily for common necessities. The burden is now far more evenly distributed.

"The municipalities and the provinces in the Philippines are run on revenues raised by the land and other local taxes. There never had been a land-tax in the Philippines until the Americans established it. Many men of experience in the islands declared emphatically that the establishment of a land-tax would certainly precipitate a general insurrection. But we had very little trouble. The Philippines are primarily an agricultural country. The people are dependent almost entirely upon the products of the soil. A land-tax was the most natural means of raising public revenues for local improvements and provincial and municipal government expenses.

"We showed the natives at once that we did not intend to divert the money. All the money raised by the land-tax goes into local government expenses in the provinces and the towns. The insular government gets none of it. Under the Spanish régime the local taxes went to the provincial capitals and seldom came back in any form, and there was a general impression that the money was practically for the enrichment of officials. It is very important that these people should see what is being done with their money. Hence the local taxes from the land are used in erecting schoolhouses, paying for additional school teachers and other public works. The funds are expended by local councils in the municipalities, corresponding to our American boards of aldermen.

"The six years of warfare and incidental devastation of the country, followed by the cattle plague and its check upon agriculture, has seriously handicapped some of the provinces. But in a number of provinces the land tax is being properly paid. In some instances we have found it advisable to allow the farmers more time, because of poor crops following a long period of agricultural stagnation. With the exception of a very few of the provinces the entire Philippine islands will in normal time be self-supporting for all the requirements of provincial and municipal government, by the collection of the land and other local taxes and the funds derived from customs dues and internal revenue taxes will be available for meeting the running expenses of the insular government and for carrying out extensive public improvements."

THE CONSULAR SERVICE IN THE FAR EAST.

Mr. W. Holland writes as follows on the recently issued report respecting the Consular Service, as so far as the service in the Far East, especially China, is concerned:—

"As regards our European consular service, there might perhaps be no climatic objections to young men first receiving four or five years' commercial training, and then starting as late as 27 years of age as consular juniors. It is not very clear whether the Committee suggest this course for other than the European service. If it is suggested also for the Siam, China, and Japan services, I fear there would be many objections to such an experiment. In the first place, from the climatic point of view, it would be inadvisable to start a man of 27 as a consular junior to work his way up through all the grades—as he should do to fit him for his final responsibilities as consul—such rank not to be attained, perhaps, till he was well on in the forties. Few of our consuls in the Far East find that they can continue their work long after 50 years of age, and under the suggested system the country would, therefore, have their services as consuls for little more than six or seven years at most.

"And further, if a young man is working seriously in a commercial office, he will have no time to spare for preparing for examination, while the four or five years' so passed will be just enough to allow him to forget most of what he learned at school. He would therefore be unable to pass the examination, or the latter would get quite an inferior class of men, as

regards education, into our consular service. This, I venture to say, would not do at all, as consular duties require a man to be well educated, and much of the work in dealing with the native officials and with the consular representatives of the other European Powers is of a quasi-diplomatic character.

"The Government is wise in fixing the limits of age at 18 to 24, and in the matter of training a class of well-educated young men for their future official responsibilities there is room for a little improvement on the system now prevailing in the Far East, but not much. A student-interpreter, say at Peking, during his stay there of two years for the purpose of studying Chinese, should be instructed at the same time in the simpler forms of office routine, and should not be sent down to a treaty port as assistant so sublimely ignorant of everything but Chinese that the Consul has to teach him how to copy a simple despatch or report a vessel to the Custom-house. An excellent plan would be that each student at the close of this two years' course at Peking should then be stationed for a year at Shanghai, of which he should spend three months at the Supreme Court, three at the Mixed Court, three at the shipping office, and three in the Land Office. He would then be a really useful assistant with some general knowledge on most points that are likely to come before a consul.

"But the important point which must not be overlooked is that a British Consul nowadays should possess knowledge of something more than official routine. In these days of fierce competition, when our very existence as a leading trading nation is at stake, it is not enough for a consul to sit down and write a dry-as-dust trade report—compiled not from his own knowledge or records, but from the Chinese Customs returns, which are lent to him as a favour—in which he may, as I have seen done by a senior consul, make some ridiculously unpractical suggestions. A consul would take far more interest in his trade report and write a much more useful one if he had some practical knowledge of his subject. The question of the compiling of these trade reports from the Customs returns, which are lent as a special favour, is perhaps somewhat beside the mark, but it is interesting to reflect on the utter confusion as regards trade reports that would prevail in the consular ranks if the head of the Chinese Customs were other than a Britisher, as is the case at present. There are several Powers that would give anything to oust Sir Robert Hart from his post and install one of their own nationality, and in such a case what assistance would our consuls get towards their trade reports? There is room for reform here, and it is needed right quickly.

"To return to the commercial knowledge needed by a consular officer, how is this to be attained without interfering with his general education and age of admission into the service? I venture to think that the desired result would be attained by trying the plan I have already suggested. Taking the average age of entering the service as about 20, a junior on his first furlough comes home at about 25 with some knowledge of official matters. He would have assisted to compile the returns for his senior's trade report, and would thus gain some slight knowledge of commercial matters. I suggest that at the end of his furlough, just before returning to his duties in China, he should pass six months as the guest of the principal provincial chambers of commerce, during which time he should busy himself in gaining an insight into commercial methods and requirements and giving addresses to the chambers and interviewing the leading firms, imparting as much knowledge and information as he possesses on active ways and requirements. This being manifestly for the benefit of British trade, there should be no difficulty in arranging with the Foreign Office about the extra leave and with the chambers about the expenses of the consular officer's trip and sojourn at their guest. At each successive furlough he will have gained much valuable knowledge, commercial as well as official, and if the system suggested were well carried out, by the time he might expect an appointment as acting consul he would really be in a position to push the interests of his countrymen in England as well as in China, and be on even terms with his colleagues the pushing consuls of America, Japan, and Germany, which, I venture to say, the average British consul at present is not.

"In fact, the question should now be regarded from a very much broader point of view than has hitherto been customary. Taking our finely organised consular service in China, consisting of some eighty well-educated men of all grades and ages, I fear it has become the custom to regard this service as mainly devoted to the interests of the missionaries, and the few British merchants in China. Why should this be so? Human nature being what it is, it stands to reason that the merchants already established in the country do not want any more competitors, whether fellow countrymen or not, and would not willingly assist any scheme by which others than themselves would gain. But if it is considered that China is a country composed of eighteen provinces (excluding Manchuria), some of which are as large and populous as France, it must be admitted that there is ample room for all, and it is a most important matter that this enormous potential market should be opened up, and all possible knowledge of its requirements and possibilities conveyed to our merchants in England. And this can be done by improving our already excellent consular service in some way as I have ventured to suggest.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. R., Care of Office of this Paper. Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The *Times* New York correspondent writes:—The crucial passages in Mr. Whitelaw Reid's recent address to the Yale Law School relate to the Monroe Doctrine, a subject of perennial interest to Europe as to America. One reason why the interest is so acute, and is permanent, is the uncertainty of the doctrine. It varies from time to time. The doctrine stated by President Monroe in his message to Congress in 1823 was one thing. It was adapted to a particular set of circumstances which have, at least in part, ceased to exist. Inspired perhaps by Canning, it was not, even in its original, authentic form, accepted as a whole by Great Britain, and it was never accepted at all by any other Power. It answered its purpose for the time; then it lay dormant, or in abeyance for a long period, a pious opinion or a counsel of perfection.

This country passed through more than one crisis to which it might have seemed applicable, without invoking its aid. I do not know anything in the history of the Monroe Doctrine more remarkable than its power of suspended animation. If there ever were a moment when its assertion might have seemed useful and indeed inevitable, it was in 1860 when we turned the French out of Mexico. But Mr. Seward's despatch, in which he stated the view and the purpose of the United States to relieve Mexico from the intrusion of Napoleon III., contained no reference to the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Reid, occupied with other branches of the subject, says nothing of this incident, which, nevertheless, reinforces his argument.

Then came a period, not yet ended, of confusion, of conflicting versions, of policies based first on one, then on another, theory, of efforts to extend and to restrict it; of serious attempts by persons and bodies in authority to define the doctrine, no one of which commanded universal assent. Half-a-dozen resolutions were offered in the Senate, each restating it in a different form. None of them were adopted. Individual Senators, Mr. Lodge very conspicuously, presented individual versions. Some of the most eminent jurists in the country tried their hands on it. Mr. Phelps, late Minister to England, was one of them, and propounded a view which was, to say the least, rational and conservative, and was rejected for that reason by the more belligerent party, of whom Mr. Lodge was then whatever he may be now, an example. Mr. Cleveland appealed to Monroe when he sent his Venezuela message to Congress, and undertook to draw, of his own motion and authority, the boundary line between a British colony and a foreign State—appointing to that end an American Commission, and threatening to expel the British from any territory assigned by his Commission to Venezuela. And yet even Mr. Cleveland was thought by the extremists to have polluted the purity of the true faith, for he conceded the right of Venezuela to surrender territory to Great Britain by amicable agreement. The extremists protested that not even by amicable agreement could any foot of American or South American soil be alienated as to pass into the possession of an European Power. To Cuba the doctrine was never applicable, because Monroe expressly declared that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere." We made war upon Spain on other grounds, and for reasons sufficient to us.

But the tumult of these days naturally provoked discussion of the doctrine, and a little later provoked the memorable declaration of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, not then President, at Buffalo: the high-water mark of the rising tide of what was still called Monroism. It would have startled Monroe, and startled his Secretary of State, Mr. John Quincy Adams, probably the true author of the policy and of the message. But Mr. Roosevelt, sobered and enlightened by the immense responsibilities of the Presidency, restated his convictions in Messages to Congress and otherwise, in a more moderate form. I refer to Buffalo only as a stage in the development of the doctrine. Still, even Mr. Roosevelt's messages are not the last word on this momentous subject. Till Mr. Reid spoke at New Haven, the latest, though certainly not the final, word was uttered on the Pacific Coast, where twice over the President announced that the United States were to be dominant over the Pacific Ocean. Berlin set up a shriek of horror. "Does he mean to make the Pacific an American lake?" The President meant, of course, no such thing, but it is entirely characteristic of the present fluid condition of the whole subject that German publicists, among the most excitable of men, should have supposed, or have thought proper to say, that the President was extending the Monroe Doctrine all over that almost limitless sea.

Amid all these complications and contradictions Mr. Reid, ignoring most of them, steers an adroit course. The very existence of them is the best justification of his attempt, and there is perhaps no more adroit form of dialectics than that which consists in not appearing to be aware of the obvious. Mr. Reid is content, first of all to generalise, and to generalise with discretion. Then he takes up and lays before his New Haven audience the two most sharply dissident forms of the doctrine. Finally, he considers what, in the immediate future is likely to offer up, and how the ever-multiplying perplexities of the case are to be met. To do that, and to do it lucidly, with equal force and good sense, is to perform a high public service; the higher because Mr. Reid is, for the moment, so far out of public life that he holds no official position. It takes courage to do this. The Monroe doctrine has become interwoven with American conceptions of international law and policy. It is an American doctrine, and the American who ventures to enquire whether the popular notion of it is the true one takes his

political life in his hands. Mr. Reid none the less tranquilly declares that the doctrine is not international law and is not American law. "It consists merely of declarations of policy by Presidents and Secretaries of State, and these are not uniform." There is not a statute or resolution of Congress to sustain them. One reason for the prevailing enthusiasm is the belief that the doctrine is identified with Republican institutions, but it did not prevent us from recognising two emperors, Iturbide in Mexico, and Dom Pedro in Brazil. And Mr. Reid ranges himself with Mr. Cleveland when he says concerning the two essential propositions of Monroe's message:—"Neither of them objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Very ingeniously and not less truly Mr. Reid goes back to President Polk, one of the least popular of American chief magistrates, for the origin of what is, perhaps, the most dangerous extension ever given to the original Monroe doctrine. In his messages to Congress of December 2, 1845, and April 29, 1848, Mr. Polk dealt with the North-Western frontier dispute, and made himself the servant—"this is my language, not Mr. Reid's—of an intrigue by the slave power, then and till 1861 the greatest forces in American politics, for the seizure of Yucatan, in Central America, in order to extend the area of slavery. Mr. Polk did not, it is true, recommend the acquisition of Yucatan, but he laid down a new law of which the natural effect might be in time to facilitate the transfer of that and other great semi-tropical regions to the United States. Because they were semi-tropical they were fitted for slave industries, and nothing can be more instructive than to note that the new doctrine was the offspring of a slave-owning President in slave-owning interests. Mr. Polk said:—"It should be distinctly announced to the world as our settled policy that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted or established on any part of the North American continent."

Not merely, says Mr. Reid, were European Powers "forbidden to claim unsettled lands and colonies them, or to interfere with the liberties of the Spanish-American Republics we had just recognised, but they must never take dominion by cession, by purchase, by voluntary appeal of the inhabitants, or otherwise." Once for all, therefore, the true historical origin of what has been thought the newest extension of the Monroe doctrine is traced to President Polk in 1845. The historical basis of it was the attempt to found a new American slave state. It is not the Monroe doctrine; it is the Polk doctrine which the Jingos of to-day have revived and would enforce.

The logical purpose of the original doctrine was the protection of American interests. Let us limit it to that, says Mr. Reid, proceeding to consider what the future operation of it is likely to be. He is obviously unable to perceive that the destiny of Patagonia closely concerns the United States. The establishment of European dominion over that remote territory would scarcely imperil Republican institutions on another continent 100 degrees of latitude to the north. Mr. Reid would adhere to the doctrine, as I understand him, and enforce it wherever our own interests demand its enforcement, and were to be judges of those interests, as every nation is of its own. The American who asks more than that does not ask it as an American.

Then comes the question, What are we to do when our South American friends expect us to help them in repudiating their debts or in "resisting" the enforced payment of them? I will quote Mr. Reid's answer as an example of his practical way of looking at things:—"Such turbulent and revolutionary governments commit offences against foreigners; sometimes injure foreign residents, sometimes affront or injure foreign vessels in their waters, sometimes run in debt and fail to pay. What then? Is the Monroe Doctrine or, still more, the Polk Doctrine, to be construed into an international bankruptcy Act, to be enforced by the United States for the benefit of any American Republic against all European creditors? Or, on the other hand, is it to degenerate into an international collection agency, maintained by the United States for the benefit of European Powers which may have just claims against American Republics? In a recent conspicuous case the President has very properly and wisely given a practical negative to both these questions; while under his guidance the Secretary of State, with consummate skill, has secured the precedent that European Powers first procure our consent before attempting to collect debts by force on these continents and then only on their promise not to take territory. Perhaps it is also an useful precedent, secured at the same time, that under such conditions the game does not prove worth the candle."

And, carrying the enquiry a step further, Mr. Reid asks what alternative is left. Apparently none, except to follow and maintain the precedent just established with reference to Venezuela on one side and to Great Britain and Germany on the other. If we go beyond that, if we insist on the jingo view, pushing the doctrine far beyond national interests, we shall some day find ourselves in the position of having to renege from these extreme pretensions, or to fight in a quarrel which is no quarrel of ours and does not affect any American interest. Better consider that, says Mr. Reid, before the case arises.

Let the Germans or any others should misunderstand the true meaning of these views, I quote one other passage:—"To the average American the Monroe Doctrine seems so natural and necessary that he is always surprised at the surprise with which the pretension is regarded by Europe. Not one of our citizens out of a thousand has any doubt of its propriety and of our duty to maintain it. The slightest show of foreign opposition would call a practically unanimous country to its defence."

When to that is added the fact that Great Britain, speaking by the mouth of Mr. Balfour, had expressly recognised and approved the Monroe doctrine, disavowing Powers. If any, have before them any good means of deciding whether they may more wisely resist or acquiesce in a policy supported by the whole English-speaking world.

